Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. XIX. SA. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

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JRNAL.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1848.

OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL. } No. 24.

GENERAL CONFERENCE-1848. Thursday Afternoon, May 25.

original declaration, because it briefly and clearly states the principles, without the argument, of the dec-laration reported by the committee. And this I beg

Connections, which have not been introduced by others. This substitute declares that the proposed plan of separation was made to depend upon conditions which have not been fulfilled. Now, sir, if you will refer to the debates in the General Conference in 1844.

I. Winner—It is not my design, Mr. President, to attempt a speech at this time, especially a speech on the merits of the question. Yet I wish your indulgates from the page 218, you will find the report of the Committee of gence and that of the Conference for three or five minutes. page 218, you will find the report of the delegates from the slaveholding States" the judges of the predicted necessity for a separate organization. This, however, was at once seen to be erroneous. The delegates cept." We have been to-day, and indeed yesterday also listening with great patience to great speeches. was at once seen to be erroneous. The delegates could not judge of this necessity. It was so early that any judgment of theirs must be premature. I hear, to a great extent, the same voices here upon this Conference floor, that I heard in New York on the General Corference floor, that I heard in New York on the General Corference floor in 1844; and this thought, among others, has occurred to my mind, was not much of the difficulty that embarrassed that Conference refeatable to the endless inclination to speech-making that then prevailed—resulting as it did in raising a dense for into which when men entered their nowers. clution reads, "Should the Annual Conference in the dense fog, into which when men entered their powers olution reads, "Should the Annual Conference in the slaveholding States find it necessary," &c. "The of perception became confused and incapacitated for a funual Conferences," then, and not the delegates, were to be the judges of this necessity. Now what does this amendment declare, sir? Why distinctly that the General Conference would never allow the fate of the church to rest upon the decision of those fate of the church to rest upon the decision of the church to rest upon the church to rest u

produce a state of things in the South which renders a continuance of the jurisdiction of that General Conference over the Southern Conferences inconsistent brethren seem to feel it their duty to do. with the success of the ministry in the slaveholding States." Upon this declaration, and this alone, the report of the Committee of nine was based; hence, it was to be such a state of things as would be inconsumed in the South of the Committee of things as would be inconsumed in the South of the Committee of things as would be inconsumed in the South of the Committee of things as what rule of logic has it Feen either discovered in the committee of the committee success of the ministry in the slaveholding regular work in the spirit of conciliation and love—defending the church and its authorities as best they could, discouraged and tried their best to put down all risings against the acts of the General Conference, and if, amid all these demonstrations of attachment to the church of their choice, and loyalty to its government, the people actually rose up against them, ejected them from their churches, and thus "prevented the success of the minustry" and they went to their Conand yielding to that dreaded necessity-then the first save it. great fundamental condition of the Plan was so far fulfilled. If they did these things, then they con

to mutual toleration and love? No, sir; but a call for a convention—a revolutionary convention—a sepa-afraid, said Mr. H., that if this amendment should ority of the General Conference, at its recent session, modify the ground upon which this claim is slavery. And these were distinguished men-men of would be equal to the trying circumstances in

interference of the North, there is no hope of anything like union or harmony." The opinions and purposes of the Church North! How could these "purposes" the known? But what more was necessary to effect body of Christ. their designs than to intimate purposes of oppression

Thursday Asternaca, May 25.

Dr. George Peck having concluded his remarks on the substitute offered by him,
Dr. J. T. Peck took the floor, in continuance of the same argument, and said in effect: Mr. President, I trust it is no overweening confidence in myself that induces me to take the floor, at the present stage of this debate; and I beg the Conference will believe that it is purely accidental that I speak immediately after my honored and beloved brother. If, however, it snould occur that we are both of us able in the time allowed us to make one speech, we shall be gratified. Sir, said the speaker, I prefer the substitute to the Sir, said the speaker, I prefer the substitute to the original declaration, because it briefly and clearly original declaration or the Plan having failed, and other conditions to which I have not time to refer, I respectfully submit it, sir, we have no division line. There is no time to abolish. All, sir, that is necessary for this Conference to do is find and declare the said conditions a failure, and hence the said Plan a nullity. And, said Mr. P., I am aware that the General Conference is the only body competent to make this finding and declaration. Our Bishops were right in declaration or the province of the declaration of the Plan having failed, and other conditions to which I have not time to refer, I respectfully submit it, sir, whave no division line.

to suggest is in perfect accordance with the spirit of the whole bill. It is a declaration of principles—of constitutional rights, both of members and ministers—and these I humbly conceive should stand as nearly and these I humbly conceive should stand as nearly alone as possible, being unencumbered by facts and arguments, about which differences of opinion may exist.

I wish now, sir, said Mr. P., to allude to some small considerations—apparently small in themselves considered—but immensely important in their existing connections, which have not been introduced by others.

The course of the Course of that celebrated session now honored with a seat among you, deserve any consideration for having provided conditions of the Plan, which having been unfulfilled, have rendered that Plan totally invalid, and which, under such circumstances as the course of the South has produced, could by possibility go into effect, I claim the advantages of that celebrated session now honored with a seat among you, deserve any consideration for having provided conditions of the Plan, which having been unfulfilled, have rendered that Plan totally invalid, and which, under such circumstances as the course of the South has produced, could by possible the proposed plan of son.

The course of the Course of that celebrated session now honored with a seat among you, deserve any consideration for having provided conditions of the Plan, which having been unfulfilled, have rendered that Plan totally invalid, and which, under such circumstances as the course of the Course of the Course of the Plan, which having been unfulfilled, have rendered that Plan totally invalid, and which, under such circumstances as the course of the Plan, which having been unfulfilled, have rendered that Plan totally invalid, and which under such circumstances as the course of the Plan, which having been unfulfilled, have rendered that Plan totally invalid, and which under such circumstances as the course of the Plan, which have not been introduced by others.

interested men now so far implicated in revolutionary to 1844! and, without great care, will not the same remeasures.

The most of these speeches have gone Now turn to page 200 of the debates, and you will find in the declaration of the Southern delegates that they refer to the frequent action of the General Conference on the subject of slavery; and especially in the case of Bishop Andrew, which they say "must kees. Had I been of the decoyed number, I really

Mr. President, I beg brethren to hold in a little. Do was to be such a state of things as would be racon-ribus state of things was not merely to exist, but it was to be produced by the action of General Conferences in the case of Bishop Andrew, and the Conferences. By what rule of logic has it Been either discov-ered or decreed that we must be pupils forever, and doomed to take profitless lessons in this great contro-versy. Let these remarks end with the utterance of were to be the sole judges of it. If, therefore, these brethren went peaceably to their homes, entered their regular work in the spirit of conciliation and love—de-well as our teachers; and for the truth of this our now

success of the ministry," and they went to their Conferences under these distressed circumstances, and the Conferences made the first move toward admitting ill-begotten division line. Nothing must or can

W. Hamilton said that the amendment now under nenced consideration was by no means acceptable to him But, sir, turn now to pages 104-5 of the History of the M. E. Church, South, and ascertain what they did of reaching the object proposed by both was the same Should the Plan of Separation be declared by the Immediately after the adjournment, in the city of General Conference null and void, let it be done in New York, these fifty-one Southern brethren held a meeting, the decision of which astonished every body, and I believe, sir, violated and destroyed all the proposals of peace which they had made to us, and which they had with so much apparent thankfulness received from us. Did they, said Mr. P., issue from that meeting an argument in defence of themselves, an excuse for the action of General Conference; a call to peace, honorable to the M. E. Church, and as far as may be the conference to the conference of t rating convention. Look at their address issued from the very seat of that authority, which they now openly denounce and set at defiance. It holds this rearkable language: "The various actions of the ma- tion be destroyed, it would carry with it, or very muc on the subject of slavery and abolition, has been such as to render it necessary, in the judgment of those addressing you, to call attention to the proscription and disability under which the Southern portion of the church must of necessity labor in view of the action alluded to, unless some measures are adopted to free the church must of the southern portion of the church must of necessity labor in view of the action alluded to, unless some measures are adopted to free the church must be adopted to free the church must be adopted to free the church must of necessity labor in view of the action alluded to, unless some measures are adopted to free the church must be adopted to free the church and the only ground upon which we might feel ourselves at liberty to pay it. We have been told that the line of division and the Property Question are distinct and independent the one of the other. Mr. the minority of the South from the oppressive jurisdiction of the majority of the North in this respect." able chairman of the committee, who had shown that Alas, what a fire brand is here to throw into a magazine of powder! Could any style of address be more exciting? It must be remembered, sir, that this is true, other provision may be made to meet this claim, anguage addressed to slaveholders, in the very midst but how or when is not quite clear to my mind. The fall the difficulties, sensitiveness, and dangers of wisdom of the General Conference, he fondly hoped, extended and powerful influence—influence reaching into every Southern State, and actually extending to al Conference of 1844; and that something would be every neighborhood of the slaveholding territory. done to settle the difficulties which had distracted the And these men in full view of the fact that the Genchurch for the last four years. I had thought, said Mr. eral Conference had denied them the right to judge of H., of giving my views at some length on the general this matter, say, in effect, that in their judgment the action of the majority imposes "proscription and disability" upon the South, and allude directly to the necessity of some measures to be adopted to free the South from the confirmance of the Confirmance. Allow me however to say South from the oppressive jurisdiction of the majority.

Proscription! disability! oppression! Could any before I sit down, that I am a man of peace, and a lerner before I sit down, that I am a man of peace a lerner before I sit down, that I am a man of peace are before I am a man of peace and a lerner before I am a man of peace and a lerner before I am a man of peace and a lerner before I am a lerner before I am a ler terms be used more directly calculated to rouse South minister of peace. I wish to see an end put to the But, Mr. P. read further, "The opinions and pur-Poses of the church in the North on the subject of slavery, are in direct conflict with those of the South, M. E. Church for almost thirty years, and in her and unless the South will submit to the dictation and bosom I wish to see once more our "Jerusalem a quiet

J. P. Durbin then took the floor. [Not reported.] and dictation? Did they not very well know that American character—and especially Southern char said he did not wish to detain the Conference, as it was acter—would never endure any such thing? That when they had induced this alarm in the South, they had to all intents and purposes divided the church?

Surely no sagarative was a such thing? That when they had induced this alarm in the South, they had to all intents and purposes divided the church?

Surely no sagarative was a subject any under the subject now under the sub Surely no sagacious man will have been at all sur-prised that the most excited meetings followed and a degree of the most excited meetings followed and a degree of agitation that perilled the safety of the church and the nation. To what purpose, after all this, were their calls, in seeming moderation, for a calm and dispassionate consideration and decision of the case by the people? The question was prejudiced. The excitement was produced not by any action of this body, but by the inflammatory speeches and addresses which had already been delivered. Upon this necessity, artificially produced, the convention was some of the Conference, who might not have had the necessity, artificially produced, the convention was held, and the M. E. Church, South, was organized.

Not one of the things, therefore, that the validity of the Plan required had occurred. These fifty one brethren led off the Southern Methodists, and they were not driven off by the people.

For these reasons, said Mr. P., I claim that from the very moment of the call of the Lawiseville Convention.

For these reasons, said Mr. P., I claim that from the very moment of the call of the Louisville Convention, and the issuing of the address to the South, from which extracts have been made, the plan was abandoned by the South. They chose a plan other, and entirely different from, the Plan proposed by the General Conference. Whether their new plan, a plan unauthorized, a plan virtually prohibited by the General Conference, was a better plan than the one they eral Conference, was a better plan than the one they chose in reality to set aside, is a question for them and not for us to settle. They did, the speaker claimed, by adopting a novel result is a certainly well known that it requires two parties, or is certainly well known that it requires two parties, or is certainly well known that it requires two parties, or is certainly well known that it requires two parties, or is certainly well known that it requires two parties, or is certainly well known that it requires two parties, or is certainly well known that it requires two parties, or is certainly well known that it requires two parties, or is certainly well known that it requires two parties, or is considered to the facts in the premises. by adopting a novel revolutionary course, to all intents and purposes, nullify the Plan proposed by the General Conference. And hence, from that moment, the Plan pacts; and to give them force and make them binding, they must be accepted by the respective communities

moment it was dependent upon the occurrence of a contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of contangency which could by no means then be judged of the presence of the same that the presence of the same them of the presence of the same than th

clothed with treaty-making power, and that a solemn claim their rights in the church, and those who may treaty was made and entered into by the parties, and desire to belong to the M. E. Church, wherever they fully sanctioned according to the laws of nations, made and provided for such purposes. Nevertheless, if either party should thereafter give to the treaty a contraction of the contract struction manifestly contrary to the spirit and inten-tion of the compact, or should be guilty of an inten-tional violation of any of the articles of the treaty, it is then wholly within the power of the injured party to declare the treaty void. See Kent's Commenta ries, pages 173 & 174.

"Treaties of every kind when made by the compe

tent authority, are as obligatory upon nations as private contracts are binding upon individuals; and they are to receive a fair and liberal interpretation, according to the intention of the contracting parties, and to be kept with the most scrupulous good faith. Their meaning is to be ascertained by the same rule of contracting and course of receiving which we apply to struction and course of reasoning which we apply to the interpretation of private contracts. If a treaty should, in fact, be violated by one of the contracting parties, either by proceedings incompatible with the particular nature of the treaty, or by an intentional breach of any of its articles, it rests alone with the

injured party to pronounce it broken.

"The treaty in such a case, is not absolutely void, but voidable, at the election of the injured party. If he chooses not to come to a rupture, the treaty remains be chooses not to come to a rupture, the treaty remains obligatory. He may waive or remit the infraction committed, or he may demand a just satisfaction. There is very material and important distinctions made by the writers on public law, between a new war made by the writers of new public law, between a new war made by the writers of new public law, between a new war made by the writers of new public law, between a new war made by the writers of new public law, between a new war made by the writers of new public law, between a new war made by the writers of new public law, but we will not a law war made by the writers of new public law was a law war made by the writers of new public law was a law war made by the writers of new public law was a law war made by the writers of new public law was a law war made by the writers of new public law was a law subsist, notwithstanding the new war; but, in the latter case, they are annulled by the breach of the treaty of peace, on which they are founded. A new war may interrupt the exercise of the rights secured by the breach of the treaty of peace, on which they are founded. A new war may interrupt the exercise of the rights secured by the breach of the secured by the treaty of peace.

In remonowing is the report:

1. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference, on the decision of Bishops Hedding and Janes, in the case of J. N. Maffit, determining the place of his membership, they acted entirely within the lattern than the place of the secured by the breath of the secured by the treaty of peace. treaty of peace, on which they are founded. A new war may interrupt the exercise of the rights acquired by the former treaty, and like other rights, they inay he wested from the next by the former treaty. by the former treaty, and like other rights, they may be wrested from the party by the force of arms. But then they become newly acquired rights, and partake of the operation and result of the new war. To recommence a war by breach of the articles of a treaty of peace, is deemed much more odious than to provoke a war by some new demand and aggressions; for the latter is simply injustice, but in the former case the party is guilty both of perfidy and injustice. The violation of any one article of a treaty, is a violation of the whole treaty, for all the articles are dependent on each other, and one is to be deemed a condition of the other; and the violation of any single article overthrows the whole treaty, if the injured party elects so to consider it." The same doctrine is found in first Story, cited from the Federalist, No. 22. (Upon these principles, in 1798, the Congress of the United States declared that the treaties with France were no longer obligatory on the United States, as they had been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Governpeatedly violated on the part of the French Govern- to take the same charge.

evidence is before the Conference, not only in the petitions and memorials, but from the hips of some of the speakers on this question; in a word, is it not now averred by all who examine the subject? There can be no doubt; the facts stand out as in the light of a business of the speakers on this question.

J. F. Wright hoped the report would be immediately adopted.

W. Jewett moved the adoption of the pending resolutions and suns. declaring the so called Pian a nullity, is vital to the future destiny of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Without such decision many oppressed and While I accord to the General Conference of 1844 the best of motives, yet I am compelled to say that the Plan alluded to, which you and your venerable colleagues have felt yourselves obliged to conform to in the exercise of your office, has withdrawn the jurisdiction of the church from a large portion of her territory, and thereby deprive thousands of the members, (without any fault on their part,) of the services of the (without any fault on their part,) of the services of the sition. ministry, the ordinances, and all the privileges of the | I. Winner thought the attention of the ministers and church of their choice, and to which many of them have belonged for many years; and more, it trans ferred the title of their church property to another church, with which we cannot now affiliate; and we course pursued. have no right to declare it void, we are at once in a state of revolution, or fast tending to a dissolution. Having come to a point in the progress of events, in our church organization, in which the administering of the Government, as exercised by the Legislative the doption of the report he should move that a copy of the Bishop's remarks before the committee be published. and Executive departments, is working the destruc- lished. tion of the very ends for which it was constituted, and P Crandall said the committee on Episcopacy had authority, I must say our Government is a rope of sand-a pullity; and we have but one alternative left, adopted. sand—a numry; and we have out one alternative left, and that is, if we can, to organize a new Government out of the remaining fragments of a once mighty people. See Kent's Commentaries, page 208: "When the Government established over any people becomes incompensately and publish, or cause to be published, at our Book Concern, his views on the pastorship of the M. few years our church government has been in a state of duress; and thousands, yea, the whole church, have felt to mourn on this account; and thousands, if not all, have looked forward to this General Conference as the day of release. Shall the manacles be taken off?

The following resolutions, offered by J. T. Peck

tendence is general, extending to all who desire it. We have in this General Conference, under the to use his own discretion as to the amount of the Epis constitution, the three great attributes of government-al power—the legislative, the executive and the judi-cial; and we have them in their fulness; all that is cial; and we have them in their fulness; all that is necessary for a church government. And having the power, I must insist upon it that the circumstances of the case require and justify the exercise of it. I feel that if I should lift my tongue or raise my hand to sustain the so called Plan, and keep up "the line," and thereby cast off the thousand names in these memorials, and those whom they represent, I could not die in peace, (unless I could obtain pardon.) No, sir, I cannot do it! and I would fain hope that there is not a member of this Conference who will. What do we are not conference who will. What do we are not conference who will what do we have them in their fulness; all that is necessary for a church government. And having the greatest our respected and venerated such affectionately request our respected and venerated bishop Hedding to prepare his biography for publication, including especially his observations and opinions in relation to Methodism. Adopted.

J. Holdich moved that copies of the resolutions just passed be given to Bishop Hedding by the Secretary of the Conference.

E. H. Pilcher moved to take up the report on Temperance, No. 1. Carried. This report has already been provided in the p a member of this Conference who will. What do we sim at? To wage an ecclesiastical war upon our brethren of the M. E. Church, South? No. sir. I feel that I can say from my heart, and I am certain that I may say it for all the members of this Conference, in the General Conference assembled,

desire to belong to the M. E. Church, wherever they may reside. I conclude that if ever we have peace, t must be in this way. I thank you, brethren, for our indulgence.

G. Webber moved to amend by inserting the word always" after the words "said Plan is." A. E. Phelps moved the previous question.

After some remarks, the call for the previous question was withdrawn by the mover, and renewed by J. Shaw. Lost.
P. P. Sandford moved to adjourn. Motion lost.
The amendment of G. Webber was put to vote and

The question under discussion was laid on the table

to give place to W. Jewett to bring up some beginess relating to the committee on the Expenses of Dec. The expenses of a Delegate, who was sick in New York, on his way to the General Conference, amounting to about \$60, were by vote allowed. Adjourned with prayer by B. Creagh.

Bishop Janes in the chair.
Religious services were conducted by M. Raymond.
A. E. Phelps moved to suspend the order of the day.

2. Resolved, That the circumstances in that case

voke a war by some new demand and aggressions; for ops is hereby approved, and that their character pass

Now, Mr. President, I will not detain the Confer- on this subject, I will not interpose any opposition to ence to specify the numerous misconstructions and violations, on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of the report of the committee of nine, which they are pleased to call a compact, &c. The store the individual now cut off from the church to

thousand suns. Nor can there be, in my humble judgment, any reasonable doubt as to the right of the Bishop Hedding said he had no desire to make any General Conference, to declare the so called Plan null and void. But it is questioned by some whether it will be good policy so to declare it; and by the speaker last on the floor (Dr. Durbin) the question is raised, "Will it be for the glory of God and the peace and prosperity of the church to declare the so called Plan would place it out of the power of the Bishop to de a nullity?" Now, sir, I feel it to be my duty to say cide many cases they have been accustomed to dethat in my opinion, the question of declaring or not declaring the so called Pian a nullity, is vital to the church. Without such decision many oppressed and

are told that in one or more places the church proper ty is now occupied by those who never paid a dollar towards it. In view of these facts, if we, by our votes at this General Conference, declare that the Plan must be observed on the part of the Methodist church will lose much wisdom and experience. He Episcopal Church and all her ministers, or that we wished to enjoy the benefits of the Bishop's counsel.

we are told that we have no power, either legislative already requested the Bishop to publish his remarks in or judicial, to arrest the evil; then, sir, upon high the Christian Advocate and Journal. The motion prevailed, and the whole report wa

tent to fulfil its purpose, or destructive to the essential ends for which it was instituted, it is the right of that Preachers in Charge, Presiding Elders, and Bishops, people, founded on the law of nature and the reason of mankind, and supported by the soundest authority, and some very illustrious precedents, to throw off such government, and provide new guards for their future security." I am constrained to say, that for the last by the blessing of his Creator he would furnish them

If they are not, we shall be convulsed from centre to circumference, and God alone can foresee what will be the result. But, Mr. President, we have the power, if we will use it aright, to set our government free, and to say to you, and your colleagues, your supering the four years to come; therefore, Resolved, That he consider himself at full liberty

specifully to report-

That as nothing has been referred to their consideration by the General Conference, it is presumed that no new action or provisions for action are desired of them. Hitherto our efforts in the Bible cause have been made through the agency of the American Bible Society, and it is presumed that it is the design of the General Conference that that course shall be continued. Your committee have accordingly inquired into the character and management of that institution, and find no cause to abate the confidence with which it has been hitherto regarded—believing its affairs to be conducted with fidelity, and that it is faithfully and efficiently laboring to circulate the pure word of God, in this and in foreign countries. They have found no occasion to regret that a former General Conference adopted this institution as the best instrumentality by which to accomplish among ourselves and in our own resolution for the adoption of the General Confer-

Resolved, By he General Conference of the M. E. Church, That we tertain undiminished confidence in the fidelity and efficiency of the management of the American Bible Society of the management of

Resolved, That we are fully sisfied as to its catholic and non-sectarian character, and it is confidently expected by us that it will continue to is confidently connected with all other societies and institutionly dis-

Resolved, That we acknowledge with gratitude, kindness with which the applications of our minister, and people for donations of Bibles and Testaments, to supply the destitute, and for the use of our Sunday Schools and Missions, have been uniformly received, and the promptness with which they have been responded to, by the Parent Society, and for the most part by its local auxiliaries.

Resolved, That we commend the American Bible

Society to the favorable regard of our people, and recommend that they continue to contribute to its funds, and to co-operate with its agents and auxiliaries, and where there are no auxiliaries to make annual collections for its aid in all our congregations.

Dr. Levings, the financial agent of the American Bible Society, then addressed the Conference.

The report was adopted. On motion of J. B. Finley, the speech of Dr. Levings was requested for publication.

Committee on Boundaries reported. Various items of the report were adopted.

Other reports were made, and laid on the table un-der the rule. After which Conference adjourned with prayer by J. Young.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Bishop Waugh in the chair.

Religious services were led by J. T. Peck. R. Haney moved to suspend the order of Carried. M. Simpson moved to take up the report of the com-

mittee on the State of the Church. Carried.

M. Simpson then made some remarks, and moved to lay the substitute of Dr. Peck on the table. Car-M. Simpson then offered his substitute. It is as

follows :-The report of the select committee of nine, on the

declaration of the delegates in the slaveholding States, adopted by the General Conference of 1844, of which the memorialists complain, and the operation of which deprived them of their privileges as members of the M. E. Church, was intended to meet a necessity which it was alleged, might arise, and was given as a peace-

offering to secure harmony on our Southern border.

It was further made dependent, first, upon the concurrence of three fourths of the members of the several Annual Conferences, in reference to a part of its regulations; and secondly, upon the observance of certain provisions respecting a boundary, by the dis-tinct ecclesiastical connection separating from us,

should such connection be formed.

Without waiting, as this Conference believes, for he occurrence of the anticipated necessity, for which the plan was framed, action was taken in the premises by the Southern delegates; the Annual Conferences, by their votes officially received, have refused to con-cur with that part of the Plan which was submitted to them; and the provisions respecting a boundary have been violated by the highest authorities of said connection, which separated from us, and thereby the peace and harmony of many of the societies in our Southern border have been destroyed.

Therefore in view of these facts, as well as for the principles contained in the preceding declarations, there exists no obligation, on the part of this Conference, to observe the provisions of said Plan, and it is hereby declared null and void.

J. J. Steadman moved the previous question. Car-Ayes and noes were called for.

A. Roszel asked to be excused from voting. J. P. Durbin and J. Kennaday made the same request. On motion of S. C. Cooper, the Conference decided

to vote upon the various propositions of the substitute On the first paragraph the vote stood—aves, 132. Nays—Davis, Wilson, Morgan, Hamilton, Cook,

The second paragraph was divided.

On the first section the vote stood—ayes, 124.
Nays—Davis, Bowen, Wilson, Brison, Morgan,
Bear, Collins, Griffeth, Roszel, Dailey, Hazzard Kennaday, Dempster, Cooke, Kinsley, Bain-16. On the second section-aves, 126. Bear, Dailey, Durbin, Cook, Poe-10.

The third paragraph was divided. On the first section, stopping at the word "delegates," the vote stood—ayes, 129. Nays-Davis, Bowen, Wilson, Kennaday, Winner

On the second section, stopping at the words "submitted to them "-ayes, 121.

Nays-Davis, Bowen, Wilson, Brison, Miller, Griffith, Hazzard, Durbin, Pitman, Brown, Felch, Richardson, Jewett, Cooke, Kinsley—15.

On the third section—ayes, 137.

Nays—Wilson, Brison, Miller, Cooke—4.

The fourth paragraph was divided. On the first section, stopping at the words "said Plan," the vote stood—ayes, 124.

Nays—Davis, Bowen, Wilson, Brison, Morgan,

Hamilton, Collins, Roszel, Dailey, Hazzard, Burtine Kenney, Cooke, Thomson-14. On the second section—ayes, 133.
Nays—Davis, Bowen, Wilson, Morgan, Hamilton,
Collins, Dailey, Kenney, Cooke—9.

The vote on the preamble of the report was taken in the usual mode, and the preamble was adopted. J. A. Massey had leave to change his vote on the Adjourned, with prayer by J. J. Steadman.

Saturday Morning, May 27. Bishop Morris in the chair.

Religious services were conducted by E. G. Wood.
C. R. Harding asked and obtained leave of absence

J. P. Durbin reported in behalf of the committee on Correspondence, addresses to the British and Canada Conferences.

On motion to recommit, with the addition to the committee of one member from each Conference, S. C. Cooper moved the previous question. Car-The question was divided—the first part carried, the

second part was lost.

The committee was instructed in several particu-

J. A. Collins moved to take up the special order of the day.

J. A. Collins then moved to make the order of this day the special order of the day for Tuesday morn-

This last motion was laid on the table.

J. S. Tominson inquired if any proposition had been made by the commissioners of the M. E. Church,

South, referring to arbitration.

G. Peck, in behalf of the committee on the State of the Church, stated that no such proposition had been made.

J. S. Tomlinson said he had introduced the question

that the report might not be misunderstood. In re-flecting on the difficult and deeply momentous ques-tion now before the Conference, I have been strongly inclined to content myself with simply voting upon it, inclined to content myself with simply voting upon it, without note or comment on my part, after listening with all the attention and impartiality that I could command, to the arguments of other and abler brethren in relation to it. Upon further reflection, however, I have concluded that, in some respects, it is due to myself to ask the indulgence of the Conference, while I offer a few remarks explanatory of the grounds and reasons of the vote that I shall probably give, when the question comes to be finally disposed of. tion comes to be finally disposed of.

I am fully aware that my sentiments on this subject are somewhat at variance with those of many brethren, for whose opinions I entertain a very high respect; and, among the rest, the distinguished and venerable and, among the reat, the distinguished and venerable senior editor of our "great official," (Dr. Bond) to whose ready and powerful pen, we, on the "border," have often felt ourselves under great obligations. In the midst of our troubles, when our hearts were almost ready to die within us, we have often felt as if

"One blast upon HIS bugle horn, Was worth a thousand men."

But we know that he does not claim the attribute of infallibility; we are sure that he possesses too much of that modesty and humility that never fail to co-ex-

ist with great mental abilities, to wish to be placed in the same category with a certain French lady, who said, that she did not know how it was, but so it was, that she was the only person that she had ever met with in all her lite, whose opinions on all subjects what-soever happened to be perfectly correct. A man that is so generally and almost invariably right, as is the distinguished individual just referred to, can afford to mistaken, or, at least, can afford to be thought to be

Buten once in a great while. ference wto consume the precious time of the Conobserve, that Pnecessary preliminaries, I proceed to deliberate convictionst unhesitatingly avow it as my either legal or moral, that we are under no obligation, the applicants in any formply with the requisition of legal obligation to do so, is collat we are under no the well known fact, that at the sively evident from the well known fact, that, at the laively evident from ence, they, in common with other inneral Confer-body, referred this very question to the severs of that Conferences to be decided upon in pursuance Annual constitutional provisions of our church, and that the Conferences to whom it was thus referred, refused to concur, by the requisite majority, in the proposed diof course made with the implied understanding that they would abide by the award of the reference, whom they themselves had voluntarily chosen, they are utterly unwilling to submit to that award; and still insist as well known unconstituted. sist, as we all know, upon an actual, pro rata division of the property. And in no ambiguous terms have they given us to understand, that if their wishes are not met, in this matter, to the uttermost farthing, they will proceed, forthwith, to prosecute their claims be fore the judicial tribunals of the country. But if a ter this question has been deliberately decided against them by those very persons, and by that very process which they themselves willingly and unanimously selected, and by the *unly* process pointed out by the Discipline of our church; if, I say, after all this, the courts of our land would interpose their authority, and set aside the verdict thus rendered, it would surely be subject of the most profound astonishment deed, in view of what is proverbially called "the glo-rious uncertainty of the law," a person should be astonished at anything that is done under color of its sanctions. Though, thank God, I have never as yet been entangled in its toils, I have witnessed enough of this glorious uncertainty to make me exceedingly cautious and moderate in my expectations from that source; and especially when the matter in controversy is mixed up with strong party excitements, either of a political or ecclesiastical character. Still, however, in view of the circumstances that have been mentioned, as well as others that might be mentioned, I cannot bring myself to believe that the claimants in this case would have the slightest chance of success in an appeal to the civil tribunals of the country.

But be this as it may, the great question in relation to this matter is, are we under a moral obligation to comply with the demand now under consideration? And I hope I shall have the continued indulgence of the Conference, while I offer some reasons for believmay exist among us on this point, I presume that all of us are ready, with the most perfect unanimity, to subscribe to the proposition, that as ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we are bound to conform to the Discipline of that church. All of us, without an individual exception, have, under circumstances of deep solemnity, responded affirmatively to the following questions: "Have you read the form of Discipline? Are you willing to conform to it?" And as honest, truthful, God-fearing men, we are most assuredly bound to adhere to the pledge thus given, so long as we retain our connection with that church, whose ministers we now have the honor to be. These things being preprised what perport me to was in the things being premised, what, permit me to ask, is the demand that is now made upon us by the "Church South?" It is that the capital stock of the Book Concern shall be proportionably divided between them-selves and us; and that this divison shall be consum-mated by the authority of the General Conference alone, irrespective of the non-concurrence of the An-nual Conferences. Now the plain question is, can this demand be submitted to, consistently with the requirements of that book of Discipline, to which, as we have seen, we, as Methodist ministers, are morally and religiously bound to conform? The merest tyre in language and in moral philosophy must perceive at once, that we cannot. It is only by the concurrent action of two thirds of the General Conference, and action of two thirds of the General Conference, and three-fourths of the members of the several Annual Conferences, that even the "produce" of the Book Concern can be appropriated to any other purposes than those expressly designated in the Discipline. What, then, should be thought of a demand that calls upon us, not merely to alienate a portion of the produce, but nearly one-half of the capital stock of our Book Concern; and that, too, without the slightest regard to the plain, unmistakeable, constitutional page. gard to the plain, unmistakeable, constitutional pra-vision just referred to? Depend upon it, my brethren, vision just referred to? Depend upon it, my brethren, that as the claimants, in this case, are desirous that we should comply with their demands, in a way that would be manifestly violative of our moral obligations, we should be exceedingly careful about admitting the rectitude or moral obligation of the demand itself. He that asks me to do any thing in a way that is morally wrong, must excuse me if I should take the liberty of seeking higher and better authority than his, to convince me of the propriety of doing the thing, they have vince me of the propriety of doing the thing that he

requires in any way whatever.

But to proceed in my remarks. Having shown, as I think, that it would be utterly incompatible with our sacred duty to settle this matter in the summary mode desired by the applicants, I think it equally true, if not equally apparent, that there is no moral obligation resting upon us, to divide with them the capital stock of the Book Concern at any time, or in capital stock of the Book Concern at any time, or in any manner whatever. But that, on the contrary, we are under a moral obligation not to do it. And now for the proof. While the Discipline points out the mode by which the constitution may be so changed as to authorize an application of the proceeds of the Book Concern to other purposes than those specified in the sixth restrictive article, it makes no provision whatever for any change in the constitution that whatever for any change in the constitution that

would authorize us to divest ourselves of the capital stock, or any part thereof; and for the same reason, as we may suppose, that no provision was made in the laws of Solon for punishing parricide—because the crime itself was considered to be impossible. To my mind it plainly appears, that, in the contemplation of the framers of the restrictive articles, any constitutional changes that might in future be made in relation to that fund, must always be kept within the limits of regulating the manner of appropriating its proceeds. The language unquestionably assum neither the General Conference nor Annual Conferences, nor all of them combined, shall have the power of destroying the fund itself. And yet in so far as we alienate or give it away, we do quoad nos (as to ourselves) destroy it. From the very nature of the case, as well as from the import of the language itself, the least that can be said as to the restraints under which they shall act in their power over this fund, is, that it is their duty to keep the capital stock in their own possession, and under their own control, in perpetuity; not to be employed as they (the General and Annual Conferences) may from time to time di-rect. But if we comply with the demand now made upon us, we put a large portion of the capital stock out of our possession and beyond our control forever. And if we have the power thus to destroy a large portion of this fund, we have, on the same principle, the power to destroy the whole of it. And if it should come to be generally understood that such is the power claimed by the General and Annual Conferences over the funds that are given or accumulated for the permanent use and benefit of the church, one thing is tolerably certain, that it will be found to be an infinitely more easy task to pull down our Book Concern, that to build it up again.

It is not the amount of money or property, but it is the principle involved in this demand, that is the the deep solicitude that I feel on the subject. I am afraid that in vielding to this demand, we would introduce a principle into our church polity, that would be incomparably more injurious to us than the loss of the whole of our Book Concern. On a former occasion the applicants in this case, prevailed upon the General Conference (by means that I will not now characterize as they deserve) to yield to a measure that involved the following pernicious principles: first, that of excluding thousands of our me bers without fault, without trial, and in opposition to their earnest and oft-repeated wishes; and secondly, that of thrusting them from houses of worship, that were secured to them in the most ample manner by every requisite legal formality. And if we yield to mand that is now made upon us, I am afraid that sad experience and more mature reflection will convince us, that, in point of principle and practical influence, the last error was worse than the first, if worse could be. And though our acquiescence, in this particular, might be very pleasant and profitable to the applicants, I have my fears that, taken in conjunction with other misjudgments and missteps this miserable business, it would be death to us. In-deed, I have already witnessed enough, during the progress of this controversy, to satisfy me, that if we will only acquiesce in their demands, they care but little if, in so doing, we should trample our own laws under our feet, and turn our swords against our own And why should they care, if, as one of their most cherished church organs has roundly af-firmed, (and that, too, without rebuke) that the Methodist Episcopal Church is an enormity that is not to be tolerated. Like Jack, in the Tale of a Tub, they have all along seemed to say to the authorities of our church, "Tear away, my good fellows; and be not over-scrupulous about the rectitude of your proceedings, if you do but tear away. We want this unen-durable enormity swept from the face of the earth, that there may be left of it neither root nor branch. All our splendid conquests, honorable distinctions, and powerful alliances, with the arm of flesh, avail us but little so long as we see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the King's gate." But (to carry out the allusion) while the out spoken friends of liberty are sometimes threatened with gibbits, unless I am grossly mistaken in the signs of the times, public opinion, sound, en-lightened, Christianized public opinion, in this country and every where, will ere long erect a moral gibbet upon which all unhallowed combinations against ecclesiastical rights and human liberty, shall be hung up as a warning to all coming generations to behold and fear to sin in any such way. And what grieves me to the soul is, that good men and good women should, from the alleged force of circumstances, or from any other cause, be found identified with movements of this description. When all such schemes and combinations shall be consigned to that odium which most certainly awaits them, both here and hereafter, I am afraid that their excuses for being identified with them will hardly pass muster. Or, to change the figure a little; if they permit themselves to be driven along, unresistingly, before every breeze of this sort that may happen to spring up, they should not be surprised if, at last, they should be so unhappy as to miss the blest port for which they start-We must be willing to suffer with Christ if we expect to reign with him. And in reference to those in our own church, who are so brim full of sympathy and generous feeling toward their "Southern breth-I would here crave the liberty to say, that if, like the good Samaritan, they would employ a little more of their sympathy and efforts in endeavoring to heal the wounds that these self-same Southern by ren have inflicted on their own bleeding church; and co-operate a little more with their own brethren in endeavoring to protect it from the infliction of other and equally grievous wounds, they would be acting a part infinitely more consistent and becoming; and quite as creditable to those generous and expansive sympathies which they possess in so pre-eminent a degree. Most devoutly and reverently, from the bottom of my heart do I say, Heaven save us from your trimmers, and trucklers, and temporizers under any circumstances; and especially under circumstances like the present [An exclamation of "Amen" from several voices.] No man loves peace more ardently than I do.

make it a matter of conscience before God to seek peace and pursue it. But this boon, exceedingly valuable and desirable as it is, may be purchased too dear a rate. And hence I was sincerely grieved the other day, to hear some esteemed brethren contend for the continuance of that famous geographical line, though it would most palpably compromit, as to thousands of our people, those sacred rights of membership, solemnly secured to them in the Disour church. Peace on such terms I do not desire; peace on such terms I will not have, I will not be prevailed upon to do evil that good may come, and especially when I know, as in this case, that the proposed good would not come. It has already been tried as a peace measure; but let the lamentable history of the last four years, tell the story of its efficacy in producing peace and harmony. its continuance would secure peace, (as I am sure from the past it would not,) I remember who it is that has said that "the wisdom which cometh down from above is first pure, then peaceable." And conscious I am, that we could not be pure in the sight of God, if, for the sake of peace or anything else we deprived our people of those constitutional rights of membership that are certainly quite as dear to them as ours are to us. But the line is gone, and God be thanked that it is, and that your humble speaker has had the happiness to assist in consummating this act of simple justice for thousands of our bereaved and suffering brethren.

In pursuing my argument, there is another consideration to which I would here ask the special attention of the Conference. The great object in estab-lishing the Book Concern undoubtedly, was the spreading of scriptural holiness throughout the land, through the medium of its excellent books and periodicals The application of the profits to the support of the superannuated ministers, &c., is quite incidental or subordinate to this great, this paramount design. This sacred deposit is just as certainly committed to our trust for the object just mentioned, as if there was a solemn, formal article of agreement to that effec old that we are responsible to the church and to God, for the employment of it, and the perpetual em-ploy of it in such a way as will not only subserve, but as will best subserve the accomplishment of this great, this immensely important purpose. But how in the name of common sense, are we to mee this responsibility, if we permit this deposit, of considerable portion of it, to pass irrecov erably out of our possession and beyond ou control? Without the slightest fear of successfu contradiction, I do contend that this response and the actual, permanent possession and control of the fund in question, are correllative and inseperable to all intents and purposes. And as we are responsible for the perpetual employment of this fund in ad-vancing the object referred to, it is not only our right, as I do most religiously believe, our indispensable du-ty to keep it in our own hands. And if some people shall choose to denounce us as dishonest men, for doing so, (as the claimants in this case intend to do not submit to their demands,) as Christian

and Christian ministers, we must have the mora courage to do our duty, our whole duty in the premi-ses, uninfluenced by the smiles or the frowns, the ho-

zannahs or the maledictions of others. For my own part, I am determined not to be frightened from my propriety by the ad captandum cry of "dishonesty,"

and that "you have our money, and won't give it up." &c. No such senseless clamor as this shall ever prevail upon me to take that which does not belong to me, (but is only committed to my trust) and give it to others. This would be dishonesty indeed.

What I wish to say is, that the fund or property

der consideration is trust property, and that it is not owned in fee simple by the ministry of our church, to

do with it just as they, in the supposed plentitude of their power, may happen to choose. It is, I repeat it, trust property, to be retained in, and employed for the Methodist Episcopal Church, in perpetuity, in the furtherance of a well understood and universally acknowledged purpose. And if the ministry had a right, (as I contend they have not) to allenate or give it away for the endowment of other churches, I do think that the Methodist Episcopal Church South is not the one that should be selected as the recipient of its benefactions. This, as it seems to me, would be a strange kind of comment upon the obligation unwe lie to employ this property in the spreading of scriptural holiness over the land; pro oundly convinced as I am that this new organizatio has done, and is still doing more to set the pro slavery conscience to rest, in regard to the moral character of that "great evil," than every thing else that has ever occurred in this or in any other country. And though our tenth section on that subject was, by the action of the Petersburg General Conference, made a part of their Discipline, it is a matter of general notoriety that it was retained under a virtual protest, and for the sole purpose of conciliating the border Conferences. I do not hesitate to say that the controlling influence in that organization is decidedly, unblushingly, and, I may add, exultingly, pro-slavery in its character. And the church itself stands before the world, and will stand before posterity, and, as I verily believe, before the bar of God, as a pro-slavery church. It is the first and only church that ever has been and for the the honor of our holy Christianity, I do trust in God that it is the last one that ever will be formed with the evident design of throwing up an impregnable rampart for the maintenance and perpetuation of human slavery. ("Amen," from different parts of the house. And surely, sir, it is one of the most humiliating spec tacles that the sun ever shone upon, that while the civilized world is making a gigantic and glorious erty, men bearing the struggle in behalf of human lib name of Methodist preachers, and tracing their genealogy to John Wesley, should be found with coats off, sleeves rolled up, and hammer in hand, as it were, to rivet more tightly, and to rivet forever, the chains of human bondage. Sir, it is a shame, it is a burning shame; it is a most grevious desecration of the very name of Methodism; it is doing gross injustice to the memory of our venerable founder; it is a flagrant outrage against the spirit of the times; it is a scandal to Christian ministry; and in the light of the nine teeth century, it is a scandal to human nature. And in perfect keeping with these sentiments, an able and excellent minister of another denomination, who was born and reared in a slave State, and who then resided and still resides in an interior slave State, re marked to me, in conversation on this subject, that the course pursued by the Methodist Episcopal South, on the subject of slavery, was enough to bring the bones of John Wesley out of their grave. By embarking their fortunes, as they obviously have don with the declining cause of slavery, they have done what, according to Talleyrand, is worse than crime: they have committed a most egregious blun der, from the effects of which they will probably never be able to recover. And instead of thei having any rightful claims upon us, either pecunia ry or otherwise, I do contend that, in all and propriety, we are entitled to heavy damages from them for the injury that they have done to the reputation, the good name of sound, genuine, Wesleyan Methodism. And I was going to say, and will say, that if they would only give up th name of Methodists, and thereby take away this re proach, I would be willing, to give them the whole of our Book Concern, if I had the authority to do so. They have no right; nay, in my estimation, it is morally criminal, to give to their prevailing sentiments on the subject of slavery, the endorsement of the name of Methodism; it is making a fraudfu use of this time-honored and philanthropic name. For the frank and fearless utterance of these sen timents, let no one charge me with being an enemy to the South. I love the South, (" my own, my na tive land,") with an undying affection; and it is be cause I love it that I thus speak. Neither let any one say that I am a Southern man with Northern principles merely. I claim to be a Southern man with American principles. I hazard nothing in the assertion that a large majority of the people of the deligthful land from which I hail, do most sincerely deprecate the idea that the withering curse of slavery shall be fastened upon them forever; the very thing that this new organization is calculated to do. I believe that I do but echo the predominant sentiments of the great that my heart's desire and prayer to God is, that in some peaceful, constitutional way, the time may soon come when that beautiful and glorious country may not only be " the home of the brave," but "the land of the free," and of the free only. Then, indeed, will it occupy that commanding position in this great confederacy, which its climate, soil, productions, and the generous character of its people, so eminently to occupy. But I must hasten to the conclusion of my remarks

As to the idea that we should comply with the demand of the claimants by dividing the property of the Book Concern, because they contributed, and contributed liberally towards its establishment, I will only observe. that if such a principle were generally acknowledged as a sound one, either in law or in morals, it would do what infidels and atheists have long most anxioulsy desired to see done; that is to say, it would effectually, and in a very short time, work the total destruction o ery ecclesiastical organization in the country. In the first place, none would be willing to give to a church having so feeble a tenure of its church property; of

if they would, the temptation to divisions and divisions would be so powerful that they would be going on perpetually, until nothing deserving the name of a church organization would be left. And if we divide the property with the "Church South" on this principle, I do hope that we shall have enough o give to all others who have felt themselves duty bound to separate from us, the portion of goods which, on this principle, would fall to them, together with the legal interest on their respective claims, from the time that they felt (in their consciences of course) that they could not possibly accomplish the purposes of the Christian ministry until they had washed their hands of that unendurable enormity, the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A word or two more before I dismiss the subject While for the sake of peace, and to "shun the appearance of evil," some of the Conference appear to be willing to be righteous overmuch, in behalf of the claimants, lest we enter upon experiments of doubtful authority, and compromit the rights of our own church; while we are disposed to be generous towards those who have certainly no claims upon us, let is not forget, as did the last General Conference, to be just towards those who have claims upon us. Let us not permit ourselves to be carried away by morbid and nstated appeals to our magnanimity, high moral position, and the like. The claimants in this case perfectly well that this General Conference had no power to yield to their wishes for an immediate pro rata division of the capital stock of the Book Co cern; and yet they propose no arbitration, or any other medium, as an amicable mode of adjustment; but have, on the contrary, clearly indicated in various nselves of th ways, that they will avail the arm of the law, as the only alternative. And for us to be urging an arbitration, under such circumstances. (even if we had the power to arbitrate) is calculated to make the impression that we doubt the rectitude of our own cause. It is an old saying, "If you have a bad cause, arbitrate; but if you have a good one, go into court." It is my decided opinion, therefore, things considered, that our safest, most proper, and most honorable course in this matter, would be to take for our motto, lex currat—let the law take its course. And if the result should be favorable to the claimants, as they seem most confidently to anticipate. we will, like good citizens and good Christians uncomplainingly to the majesty of the law, and there the controversy will end.

Having thus imperfectly delivered my sentiments no longer upon the precious time of the Conference thank them, as I most heartily do, for the kind and respectful manner in which they have been pleased to listen to the remarks that I have felt myself called upon to make.

G. Peck arose and was recognized by the Chair. He would, in the first place, make a brief explanation of the report before the Conference, and then would pro-

ceed to give his views upon the subject. The report, it would be perceived, was constructed upon the ground that arbitration is the best method settling the question of the claim which the M. E. Church, South, makes upon us, for a portion of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund. The committee was led to this view after considerable deliberation, from utter despair of succeeding in an amicable adjustment of the claims of the Southern Church by any other means. The proposition to change the sixth rejustment of the claims of the Souther means. The proposition

strictive rule for the purpose of providing for the di- ly came from Southern benevolence and Southern vision of the property, had failed in the Annual Conferences, and the opinion of the committee was that it would, under existing circumstances, be useless to renew it, for besides the doubtfulness of the issue, the length of the process would be an insuperable objection to the measure.

The Annual Conferences have of proposing an amicable Christian means of Conference, it has no power to make a division value pecuniary above moral considerations? onstitutional right to do so. For even if the claim f the Church South should be ever so just, it would a greater moral evil to contravene the constitution restrictions under which we act, than to delay meeting that claim. Constitutional limitations and restrictions are necessary for the safety of individual and corporate rights, and cannot be sacrificed without endangering the great interests sought to be secured corporation or associations, through a forfeiture of public faith. So that no association can be morally bound to do any act which contravenes the con-Under these circumstances, said the speaker, the committee were led to look in the direction of an ar-

bitration, as the last resort, for an amicable settlement of the claim. This question was thoroughly discuss he committee. There was evidently manifested the committee a strong desire to meet the demand upon Christian principles. But some doubted the right of the General Conference to arbitrate the claim. portion of these proposed to request the Annual Conferences to authorize an arbitration, while another portion of this class preferred submitting to an amicable suit, considering this the only safe mode of final

settling the matter.

The report now before the Conference contains to -the first of which denies the right of the General Conference to settle the claim by arbitration and the second proposes to ask the Annual Confer-The speaker would frankly say ences for that right that the report did not please him. He hoped a di-rect arbitration might be found both constitutiona and safe. He could wish that it might not be found necessary to fall upon the forlorn hope of passing the easure around to the Annual Conferences.

For under existing circumstances it would be supsed, not only by the Church South, but by the public at large, a mere ruse to stave off the issue. This impression would wholly neutralize the moral effect an effort to settle the claim without litigation, and

would indeed be worse than nothing.

The state of the question between the General Conference and the Commissioners is simply this. A sub-committee, constituted by the committee on the State of the Church, under an order of the General Conference, have had an interview with the Commisners, and learn from them that they had come to the Conference for the purpose of settling the matter their claim under the provisions of, what they call, the Plan of Separation, passed by the General Conference, at its session in 1844. They further informed the sub-committee that they had no new propositions to make for the settlement of the claims of the M Church, South; but if the General Conference had any such propositions, they would return them a respectful answer.

From this statement of the facts, it will be easy to The see what is the present position of the question. and for a pro amissioners are here with their den rata proportion of the property of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund, and are at this moment awaiting the response of this Conference to the demand.

The speaker proceeded-My excellent and highly esteemed friend, Dr. Tomlinson, who has just taken the property of our Book Concern be referred to disin-his seat, has argued the whole question of the legali-terested arbiters. and the equity of the claim in question. But this General Conference will meet the claim and allow Methodist Book Concern. In proof of this, I will it to be adjudicated in a certain way. The report glance at its early history. In 1784 that excellent says nothing about the legal or moral obligation resting upon this Conference to make a division of the care that every society be duly supplied with books." funds in question, but seeks an adjudication of these All the books were then imported from England, claims upon Christian principles, by some process, among which were the Christian Pattern, the Instrucpacific, safe and honorable. This is the real question tions for Children and Mr. Wesley's Primitive Physics, which this General Conference must now meet, and this is the primary question to be settled. We now say nothing of the legal or moral obligation resting print books in this country, and ordered that the profits on us to meet the demand. We can only say, and righteous judgment.

speaker, in the eloquent and powerful speech to which the order of words, Cokesbury College was first, and we have just listened, has displayed in most vivid the debts on churches the last, in the enumeration of colors the great enormity of slavery, and urged the the objects to which the Conference, at their discreevil, as an objection to distributing the funds with 1790 the rule was so changed as to give the Bishop

slavery as has my brother, or any one else, I care not of the Conference considered themselves the owners who he be. I am, and always have been, anti-slav- of this property? It certainly does. In 1792 the ery out and out; most ardently praying for the de- Conference entrusted the management of their book struction of that gigantic evil, and only waiting to business to one man, and appointed John Dickens see some mode of action in the premises which would their special agent, with a Book Committee to advise I have had strong sympathy for our suffering brethren the Book Fund for Cokesbury College till the next upon the border. Dr. Tomlinson has doubtless not General Conference? only suffered, with his friends, in common from the distractions which have resulted from the violent for each of the remaining three years. collisions which have taken place in Kentucky, but feeling for him that I would have for any good and their families, widows and orphans o

bstructed in their work by their connection with since. slavery. I doubt not but they are. Their Christiani- Now, Mr. President, if the funds of the Book Connotwithstanding, we owe them a Christian response vote of the Annual Conferences and of the body of Christian ministers, that we show every dis- duce," but any portion of the funds of the , Christian manner?

demand this at our hands? I do not admit the omnipotence or the infallibility few hundred more votes, at this moment this General public sentiment. But it is still a truth that our Conference would have had ample power by a vote of moral power depends, to a great extent, upon our influence, and our influence upon our character as high-minded. Christian men. We must show the world we feel a deep interest,) our literary institutions, or that we were to do right ourselves, or we shall not be any other object. recognized as the divinely authorized teachers of the

ways of righteousness to others.

The question then recurs, what is right in the premodule? In my answer to this, said the speaker, I am not called to speak of the justice of the claim. That not an easy matter to discriminate between the capits a question which will be discussed when the partal stock and the produce of the Methodist Book is a question which will be ties are at issue. It is the best means of meeting that claim, the tribumal before whom it shall be adjudicated, of the Concern. All the profits which our agents which is the question now before this General Con-ference. But, if I may depart a little from the record, into the capital stock, and the consideration that govst glance at the facts upon which men in gen- erns them in authorizing drafts for dividen eral make up their judgment upon the equity of the claim presented by our Southern brethren. It is a fact that we have the money, the proceeds of which may be appropriated "after retaining sufficient to fact that we have the money, the proceeds of which they would have enjoyed if they had remained under the jurisdiction of this General Conference. If we should not divide with them, we have more than thirty-three and a third per cent. more to divide among our claimants than we would have had if they had not separated from us. We make money by the operation. It has been urged repeatedly upon this floor that we have no right to take the money which belongs to our superannuated men, and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work, and give it to the Church South. But let it be understood that our claimants lose nothing that they ever had. that our claimants lose nothing that they ever had. funds, and that, by virtue of They will receive the same amount which they would of property is in them; and if they chose, they could, have received if the South had remained with us. If by altering the restriction, grant to the delegated the M. E. Church, South, were to receive a pro rata division of the funds, our claimants would not be robbed of a solitary brass farthing—we should take The members of the church have no part in the nothing from them—we should only give to the claim-ants of the Church South what they would have re ants of the Church South what they would have re cheerfully assisted the ministry to establish and build it ceived if they had not separated from us—this is in the fact, nothing more than the proceeds of what original-thank them most fervently. While, however, they thus

ing refused to remove the restriction upon the Gener- the question without falling under suspicions that we Book Concern and Chartered Fund. There is not a said the speaker, for an arbitration, as the most honor. solitary member of this body who supposes that we have the right to proceed to an actual division of the property, and our Southern brethren know as well as in dollars and cents. It is the mode our Discipline prewer do, that such a measure, without a two-thirds vote scribes, and it is the mode I should choose myself. If we do, that such a measure, without a two-thirds vote in the General Conference, and a three-fourths vote in the Annual Conferences, would be unconstitutional. And surely there can be no moral obligation resting upon this Conference to divide the funds without a constitutional right to do so. For even if the claim is supply the such as the mode I should choose myself. If the Man should present a demand against me, the justice of which I was disposed to question—especially if he was a professor of religion, and had influential friends who believed his claim just, and more espectably a supply the property of the conference of the confer could I safely avoid either paying the money, or at east offering to submit the decision of the question to disinterested arbiters. Well, just as I would do myself in such a case, I would have this General Conference do in the case in hand. I would not await a legal prosecution—decline responding to the claim until arraigned before the legal tribunals of the country. What, sir, must justice be wrenched from a body of Christian men, and Christian ministers, by the strong arm of the Will we compel those who have claims upon us to take the same course with us which they would with miscreants, robbers and felons? No. this never be done. Let us be in advance of the imperious demands of the civil authorities. Let us not lay the slightest grounds for the imputation that we will only do justice when compelled to do it-that instead of being willing to settle this claim upon principles of equity, we entrench ourselves behind forms and technicalities.

Wesleyan

What a spectacle it would be to see two great Chrisian communities appealing to Cæsar to settle a mat-How will the world regard ter of dollars and cents! such a spectacle? I dread its influence upon the interests of our holy Christianity. I deprecate it calamity to the church at large and the world.

My worthy friend and brother, Dr. Tomlinson, okes Heaven to save us from "trimmers, trucklers and time servers." And to all this I give my most hearty amen. I have no respect for characters of this sort. whether found in the North or South. I would not give my sympathies to a slaveholding church, and withhold them from the afflicted brethren who are suffering violence and persecution upon the border for conscience sake.

The question is not whether we shall extend charity to the M. E. Church, South, and withhold justice from our suffering petitioners in Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia. If this were the question, this body could not be long in settling it. But this is no part of the question at issue. The question is in what vay shall we respond to the claim set up by the E. Church, South, to a portion of the funds of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund? Shall we look in the direction of an arbitration? If so, in what way shall we reach the point? My convictions in favor of this method are strong, and I must continue to favor the measure until I have further light upon the

J. F. Wright said he strongly inclined to favor any proposition which looked towards the amicable adjustment of the presented claim of the M. E. Church South on the funds of our Book Concern. I cannot. however, vote for the report of the committee us if I can obtain something which I may esteem better; and before I close I will submit a substitute which I much prefer, and which I know will meet with favor and support from many brethren of body.

I wish to make a few remarks on the authority of

this General Conference, in this fearful crisis emergency, to propose to the commissioners of the M. E. Church, South, that the question of their claim on

I enter on this discussion with this declaration, that really not the question now at issue before this all itinerant Methodist preachers in full connection enference. The simple question is, whether this always have been and now are ex officio owners of the

of the books, after all expenses were defrayed, should we should only be required to say, that we are ready be applied, according to the discretion of the Conferto meet our brethren of the Church South before an impartial tribunal, and submit the whole case to a deficiencies of the preachers, distant missions, and the debts on our churches. Here is an early evidence My excellent friend from Kentucky, continued the of the zeal of our fathers in and council the power to apply the profits as they I, Mr. President, have as deep an abhorrence of chose. Does not this furnish proof that the members mise success. This is my anti-slaveryism, or abo- and aid him. At this Conference the question is ionism, or whatever else you please to call it. And asked, "How much shall be annually allowed out of

Ans .- \$800.00 for the ensuing year, and \$1,066.66 In 1804 the Book Concern was removed from Philadoubtless has private griefs to complain of; and on delphia to New York, and the application of its profthis account I would have the same sympathy and its was restricted to distressed travelling preachers man in affliction. But really, sir, all these things &c. The general book steward was then required to have nothing at all to do with the question which this forward to each Annual Conference the amount of General Conference is now called to meet.

dividend each Conference might draw. This, with Our Southern brethren may be embarrassed and a little variation of words, has been our rule ever dividend each Conference might draw. This, with

ty may be imperfect-in many instances it may be cern have been removed from under the control of the exceedingly defective, in consequence of this connection. That this is the case I have no doubt. But brethren to point us to the rule or provision in the they are men, and Christian ministers—known as Discipline by which this was done. I repeat the such, and acknowledged to be such by the world. itinerant preachers are now, as they always have There can be nothing whatever in the connection of the M. E. Church, South, with slavery, or their incursions upon our territory, which neutralizes their rights as men, or our obligations to respond to any pecuniary claim which they may see proper to set up against stituted a delegated General Conference, and lodged us. We have just ground to complain of their separation from us, and of their course of conduct since had to make rules and regulations for the church, they formed their new organization. Upon this there under six limitations and restrictions; all of which is little difference of opinion among us. But all this may be altered by a concurrence of the requisite to a claim of dollars and cents, just as much as though we were in the most perfect fraternal relations with preachers, therefore, may change the sixth restriction Yes, indeed; and do we not owe this also to in the constitution, if they will, so as to authorize the Is it of no moment to ourselves, as a General Conference to appropriate not only the "proposition to meet the claim fairly, and settle it in an to any object they might deem deserving. And had contain the market of the last General Conference Will not the world the recommendation of the last General Conference to change that restriction been concurred in by a

Br. Finley inquired if Br. Wright meant to say that we could have appropriated the capital stock, or

He replied, the produce. But, Mr. President, it is

contributed to increase the funds of the Book Con- ours; they will be extensively believed, and as far as cern, they have promoted their own interests by sup-plying themselves and their families with valuable books and periodicals. It this gave the membership i want some capable and suitable upnoider to be a right of property in the Book Concern, then all that ever bought any of our publications have an interest in our Concern.

was consumed by fire in 1836, the members, and hundreds who were not members of our church, in all sections of the country, most cheerfully and liberally contributed to rebuild it. This kindness, the miniscontributed to rebuild it. This gindness, the infinest content of the present age, and their successors I trust Now I do not say that this ought to make us willing will never fail to acknowledge with the most grateful to divide the funds, but at least it ought to make us emotions, yet we cannot admit those voluntary and willing to submit the question to competent arbiters liberal donations secured to the contributors any right

tuted Guardians of the whole interests of the Book portion of this property. It cannot b

bitration, will se our ministry in the judgment of the Christian world. and have the edge of our moral and evangelical an The moral power, influence and success of our beloved Methodism, may depend in a great degree on loved Methodism in a great degree on loved Methodism in a great degree on loved Methodi in relation to this question. Dollars and cents, Mr. it upon me; it is insupportable. with our moral power, by which we have been and ble, disinterested, and in every way responsible may continue to be successful "in spreading scripdist preachers, we will not only do right, which I any other apparent mode of settling this most unfor doubt not is the settled purpose of every member of this body, but we will be able to shun the very appearance of evil.

Mr. Wright concluded by offering his substitute. J. Holdich said that he held in his hand a document from the Bishops, containing a plan for the adjust-ment of the difficulty. He with several other members of the body presented an inquiry to the Bishops as to the constitutional difficulty in the way of an arbitration. This paper is the Bishops' answer to that inquiry, which he is at liberty to present as coming

He then read the following paper.

[The copy was not obtained.] a
Bishop Morris said it being his turn to preside this when the paper was drawn. He had no objection to cially to respond to, or in any way adjust said prethe first resolution, but did not wish to be understood ferred claims; and whereas, we are anxious that an as assenting to the last two. I. Winner then read a substitute.

The substitute of J. F. Wright was, on motion, laid upon the table.

J. Holdich then moved to adopt the paper presented upon the table.

Inual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that we hereby advise the Book Agents at New York

the Church, because I believe the principles and facts disinterested arbiters. therein contained are substantially true. But yet I think it due to myself to say that I could have wished pointed to report in detail to this Conference, suitable pointed to report in detail to this Conference that some expressions in the debate had been omitted. ble instructions to be communicated to the said There is neither reason nor generosity in violent ex- Agents for the government of their action in ons against an absent opponent, or an opponent who has not the means to reply. I do not say this, however, with any severe censure of the excellent brethren who were betrayed into a little undue I know how to make allowance for the the spirit of warmth.

that the question before us is not whether the Church in my hand, or in the treasury of the church, which South holds slaves, nor whether the claimants of the may justly belong to any man, or to any set of funds are good men. We are bound to do right. We shall be required to act justly, whatever be the char-

of the Book Concern, I leave that part to go beside the able and luminous remarks of the preceding there is a Methodist preacher upon this floor who

moral obligation to obey our Discipline. Granted. from doing as we would. Any one who has red And so we are under a moral obligation to obey the laws of the land, and the immutable laws of equity iar with and justice, and the law of the land will take cogni- General Conference, knows that in the beginning sance both of our Discipline and our conduct, and of the existence of this body, the restrictive rules hold as responsible.

Hitherto our action on the report of the committee be altered without a vote of two-thirds of the Gen expediency; in which we are the proper judges. The Conferences. Thus our embarrassment arises from question now before us is one properly of morality. the existence of a constitutional principle of our the statement of the right of property. On this subject others will have an opinion as well as ourselves—the these bounds we cannot act. world composed of good and bad men will have an opinion, and it becomes us to act on this subject with disability, to prevent the General Conference from special caution. Let us, then, look calmly at this addressing the Book Agents-who are to act for us

It is admitted that we cannot under present circum- which should in certain cases be pursued by them, tances divide the funds of the church with the I would not vote for this substitute. But we are re-Church South. We have not the power granted us lieved from this constitutional embarrassment, on the by the vote of the Annual Conferences. Still a ques- ground I shall now name. tion remains, do not justice and equity demand that such a division should be made? In approaching this subject we ought to consider that it is not yet fully General Conference never recommended a division of settled whether after all, the Conferences by the requisite majority are not in favor of granting the power do. The Annual Conferences refused to give perin question. For while there were only a small num- mission to divide the produce. So far then, sir, as ber of votes wanting of the requisite majority, it is ber of votes wanting of the requisite majority, it is well known that some Conferences refused to vote for the Plan there can be no claim. There can be none, the division, not from an unwillingness that the for the plain reason, that the Annual Conferen Church South should have the funds, but from a hope have refused to change the sixth restrictive rule. that by withholding the vote they might prevent the separation, while at least one Conference, who now opinion possesses only a business aspect. wish them to have the funds, refused to vote, because I want my course with regard to this subject distinct the suspension of the restrictive rule was, in their ly understood. The Annual Conferences have given judgment, not definite enough. They thought the no claim arising from the Plan, and I look upon the suspension of the rule as proposed, would be too genmatter now as a business transaction. No claim can eral, and therefore unsafe. Yet this same Conference justly come against the Methodist Episcopal Church (that of Baltimore) is now very desirous that the di-

the land will not compel us to divide. The strong rassment is removed, and the subject may be referred arm of the law may take hold of this matter, and we to our business agents for adjustment. must of necessity obey her commands. And it is already understood that if we do not make this division brethren, but still viewing the matter as a busines willingly, the Church South will try the question at transaction, I am for arbitration;

matter—to consider the evils, the horrors of a suit at involving dollars and cents, a suit is not allowed, but law between two such bodies as are here in contest, they are required to submit to arbitration. for such an amount as is now in issue between us. not be perfectly in character for us to settle our great Consider the time, the vexations, the waste of valuable labor, the profitless occupation of talents, and 2. Because such a course would be a plain manipulation of talents, and 2. Because such a course of the profit labor, the profit labor l means of doing good, with the certain expenditure festation of our honesty and Christianity. of an unknown uncertain issue-consider all these, and to these add disinterested persons; that, as a body of Methodist the reproach, the disgrace of going to law about the preachers, we are averse to litigation, and willing to property of the church; and if there is any way of act in an upright and Christian-like manner. piding all these evils, let us by all means avail ourves of it.

Again, the church and the world expect us to act
in our true character. We have always borne the selves of it.

But again: we may believe that law and equity reputation of high moral character, and now to suswill give the cause to us. Perhaps they will, and I tain it, and meet public expectation, let us show that we are willing for disinterested arbitrers to judge am inclined to think so myself. Taking into view that we are willing for disinterested arbiters to judge all the circumstances of the case, it seems to me most reasonable. Yet one thing should make us especially careful how we act upon this belief, and that Holdich, for the reason that no reference is made in his Holdich, for the reason that no reference is made in his companies. pecially careful now we act upon this belief, and that is, we judge our own cause. And who can be sure that his mind is free from bias—that he judges everything correctly? Is there no reason for distrusting our own judgment where our own interest is involved? And yet, if we refuse an arbitration we express an the litigation commences. If we are to wait in maximum illingness to have our cause judged by another; as far as we can we shun investigation. If an investigation shall afterwards take place before a legal tribunal, we must submit to it, because we cannot help it—there will be no virtue in our yielding. If we assent to an arbitration and the award is against to an arbitration are to wait in maximum such as the litigation commences. If we are to wait in maximum such as the litigation commences in the assent to an arbitration, and the award is against us, we lose no more than we should by a suit at law, but we gain immensely; we shall gain the credit of haven words. The first resolution is mere advice to the ing honestly submitted our case to the judgment of disinterested and competent arbiters—and this is much to be desired. We shall not then lose characteristic characteristics characteristic characteristics characteristic characteris ter, the honest intention will appear on the face of to take this honorable step. I am not very particular our movement. But, suppose the result be in our about this second resolution-we attach Why, sir, we shall have the de- portance to the principle of the first. public, and that will be invaluable to us. It will It is impossible that many of them should clearly screen us from imputation, it will be a second of the many of them should clearly screen us from imputation, it will be a safeguard to understand our position in this case; and it is due our character; we may appeal to it in the face of the to ourselves, to the cause, and to the institutions of whole world. The arbiters will take the onus from our church, that we take the best means possible to our shoulders, and the world will believe that we are meet their expectations, and to sustain the high morning the morning of the cause, and to the instance of the cause, and the cause of the

al character the world has accorded to us as a church. All the arguments of Dr. Holdich I call to my assistance, for they all sustain my proposition. His speech cannot be easily excelled. His arguments are concarnot that we feel ourselves clear in the matter, and that there is no real ground for the charge, what means have we for making the world believe so? Our opponents have their views; and we have ours. They have their friends and auditors, and we have the general question, as Bro. Finley had presented Our opponents have their views; and we have ours. They have their friends and auditors, and we have

they are believed we shall lose character. Sir, I am ing themselves and their families with valuable not willing to pronounce decision upon my own cause; oks and periodicals. If this gave the membership I want some capable and suitable upholder to bear

Nor ought we to lose sight of the condition of our border churches and societies. Our whole border is When the property of the Concern in New York rent and torn, and now in a state of utter and most painful distraction. We are everywhere told that if we only divide the funds it will heal their wounds, it will restore harmony among themselves, it will put an end, at least, in a very great degree to the content who shall decide on what is right in the

of property in the Concern.

And, finally, there is a wide spread feeling that the Church South is justly entitled to her pro rata pro-Concern, having full power to do anything they may this is the case. It exists here in Pittsburg; it is be Concern, naving full power to do anything they have think proper to be done to secure and promote its in-think proper to be done to secure and promote its in-lieved in our chief cities, Baltimore, Philadelphia, terests within the limitation of the 6th restriction of New York and Cincinnati; it is believed in, at least, terests within the limitation of the 6th restriction of our constitution. An exigency has occurred in the history of our Book Concern, demanding the immediate attention of this General Conference. I believe distance that will be the public feeling towards under the circumstances in which we are placed in us and public estimation of us, if our retaining the under the circumstances in which we are placed in the same panels estimation of us, if our retaining the relation to this great interest, we not only have the funds is not sanctioned by some suitable arbiters to power but that we ought to propose to the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to refer the question of their claims on the Book Conpublic feeling to our disadvantage. It will turn sus cern to competent and disinterested arbiters for amicable adjustment.

| Document of their claims on the book capital properties of the I feel a deep interest in this question, and firmly not willing to do or submit to anything that will lower lieve that a proposition to submit the matter to arcure and promote the reputation of not willing to lose our hold of any human con-President, sink into perfect insignificance, compared ness go to an arbitration, composed of the most capasons, as the only way to screen us from the evils tural holiness over these lands." I trust, as Metho-

> The pending substitute was then laid on the table to give J. B. Finley an opportunity of offering his

The Conference adjourned, (J. B. Finley having the floor,) with the benediction by Bishop Hedding. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bishop Hamline in the chair.

Religious services were conducted by S. A. Ros-

J. B. Finley read a substitute, which is as follows :-Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have in due form preferred claims against the vested funds, and other property of the M. E. Church; and morning, he had not been present with his colleagues whereas, this General Conference has no power offi-

amicable and strictly equitable disposition may

made of them, therefore,

1. Resolved, By the delegates of the several Anby himself as a substitute for the original report, which he supported at some length.

He said, I have voted for the previous part of the report, as amended, of the committee on the State of

Mr. Finley said, I feel a burning desire, Mr.

justice and in the spirit of righteousnatural ardor of impromptu speaking.

In the first place, I beg that it may be remembered most lingering desire, to retain one solitary cent acter of the other party.

As to what was said on our power over the capital something. The only question of difficulty among speaker, Br. John F. Wright, who has sufficiently re-plied to it. be due from us. Our embarrassment arises from But Dr. Tomlinson remarked that we are under a our relation to the fund, which relation prevents us the nature and origin of the delegated were thrown around our Concern, and they canno

Now, sir, if I believed there was a constitutiona when we are not in session—in reference to the cour

This question of property was mooted in the Plan In approaching by a reference to the division of its produce.

There is a claim, however, which in my pure claim of debt. When then, sir, I look at the vision should be made.

Nor is it yet decided whether, after all, the law of nature of the claim itself, the constitutional embar Now, Mr. President, differing from many of my

1. Because such a way of settling our differences We entreat our brethren to ponder well upon this is Methodistical. In disputes between our members and cents, a suit is not allowed

amount of funds, and, after all, the show that we are not afraid to trust the decision to

al character the world has accorded to us as a church. have the general question, as Bro. Finley had presented

I wish to maintain only third. Dr. Tomlinson, as his opinion that the law, equity or morals. if we wished to bestor more worthy parties to we do not propose to due form. Let us the First. The last Gene ing vote of 153 to case they organized at organization, should he property. And as the the award adjudged by South separated, the G to the Annual Confer

the sixth restrictive r

made. It is to be part

of the South was not

ferences, but simply

strictive rule, in order

made which the Gene

morally and in equity,

General Conference, a

the whole, and others

proportion of the coming I do not misapprehend the third resolution o commend to all the An a change of the sixth the 4th resolution is in 4. That whenever vote of three fourths the third resolution, al ommendation to alter agents at New York a are hereby authorized any authorized agent South, should one be accounts, against the citizens, within its collect the same for Church, and that said said agents or appoi estate, and assign to l presses, stock, and all with the printing estal mond, and Nashville,

Here, sir, we see t called on not to pass South, but simply to g ment to be made. Second. Now let us nual Conferences sta willingness to enable pay. The record sho in favor of making the by the General Confe majority, as indicated payment, in case the S vote in the Confere it shows also a majori vote was, yeas, 1164; there no foundation is church on the claims this matter well.

If the Baltimore had not made a blund a false issue in votin ultimately intended to did indeed seek to vo strained by a rule of been ordered to be these Conferences th the constitutional ma the failure. could be applied to t majority of 2135 aga there no foundation state of the question. Finally, As the c matter simply of cla-liberty to disregard it an inquiry into this cl tle it? And is there

tian manner of inquir it, than by referring it in the ordinary way, court of justice, if the am in favor of arbits power to make direct ettlement of the cla Dr. Bond, being inv ooke at some lengt Akers. The Confere Bishop Janes in the clu Religious services were J. A. Collins reported in Concern. On a motion to editor of the Christian Ac

ensued, and the amendmen J. P. Durbin presented Correspondence. Both re C. Pitman, from the co ous reports, which were a Also, from the same, a
which was laid on the tab
S. Comfort moved the a
to draft a pastoral address
J. S. Tomliason presen
was, on motion, referred J. Davis presented a reere referred certain men the table under the rule J. Holdich presented a to draw up a course of str per containing the require Adjourned with singin

AFTE Bishop Waugh in the cl Religious services were J. C. Smith, who was a sickness, had permission the fourth declaration. V J. T. Peck moved to ta nent on Saturd J. T. Peck withdrew th D. Curry then presente Whereas, it is now asce the General Conference at ixth restrictive article so

erty of the Book Concern, tion which might be form ces in the slaveholding a vote of three fourths of nual Conferences present tion. And whereas, the thirt the slaveholding States h and distinct ecclesiastical of "the Methodist Episcal Conference in May, 18 (whose credentials have ence) to present and adju-And whereas, our com And whereas, our com and enjoins the most pac matters in dispute betwe tions of professing Christ will expect ministers of most peaceful and conci-any chain that may be un And whereas, this Con-its constitutional pywers justment of this difficulty. ces of the Methodist E ence assembled, That we New York and at Cinci the decision of disinter agents, on the advice of that when clothed with a ference can confer the

ference can confer, thei them to submit said claim not be binding on them. 2. Resolved, That sho legal counsel, that they he to a voluntary arbitration menced by the commist Church, South, said Ager that case to tender to a their preferred claims thority of the court. 3. Resolved, That sho nutherized to tender a von authorized to tender a von be commenced by the conference of effecting an amicable the Annual Conferences article of the Dsiciplia New York and Cincin tion.

4. Resolved, That in the contingencies, the Bishop resolutions before the secondarian

concurrence.

S. Brenton, D. Curry, dressed the Conference.

J. A. Collins—I presure the conference act without more speeching else; and according without farther debate—The ayes and noes we. The result was as folloon the first resolution, YEAS—Davis. YRAS-Davis, Bower Hamilton, Bear, Collins ed, and as far as cter. Sir, I am my own cause; apholder to bear my integrity. whole border is we do not propose to grant a gratuity, but we are called upon to respond to a claim made upon us in utter and most ere told that i their wounds, if es, it will put an make us willing ght to make u

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south separated, the General Conference of 1844 sent to the Annual Conferences a request, so to change the sixth restrictive rule as to enable payment to be made. It is to be particularly observed that the claim of the South was not submitted to the Annual Conferences, but simply the alteration of the sixth restrictive rule, in order to enable the payments to be made which the General Conference had adjudged to them. Now, is there no ground of claim, at least, morally and in equity, in this large vote of the last General Conference, awarding the South a pro rata proportion of the common funds. To show you sir, I do not misapprehend this matter, I beg leave to say the third resolution of the plan says, "That we recommend to all the Annual Conferences, to authorize a change of the sixth restrictive article," &c. Then the 4th resolution is in these words:

4. That whenever the Annual Conferences by a vote of three fourths of all their members voting on the third resolution, shall have concurred in the recommendation to alter the sixth restrictive rule, the agents at New York and Cincinnati shall, and they are hereby authorized agent or appointee of the Church

agents at New York and Cincinnati shall, and they are hereby authorized and directed to deliver over to any authorized agent or appointee of the Church South, should one be organized, all notes and book accounts, against the ministers, church members, or citizens, within its boundaries, with authority to collect the same for the sole use of the Southern Church, and that said agents also convey to the aforesaid agents or appointees of the South, all the real estate, and assign to him all the property, including presses, stock, and all right and interest connected with the printing establishments at Charleston, Richmond, and Nashville, which now belong to the M. E. Church.

Here, sir, we see the Annual Conferences were called on not to pass judgment on the claim of the

called on not to pass judgment on the claim of the South, but simply to give their consent to enable pay-

Second. Now let us see how the votes of the Annual Conferences stand, giving expression to their willingness to enable the General Conference to The record shows, that 2135 votes were given in favor of making the payment of the demand made by the General Conference of 1844, and only 1070 against it. Thus showing that the church, by a large najority, as indicated by the vote, was in favor of the payment, in case the South separated. But if we take the vote in the Conferences now included in the North, it shows also a majority in favor of the payment. The vote was, yeas, 1164; nays, 1067. Now I ask, sir, is there no foundation in this state of the vote of the church on the claims of the South. Let us weigh

is matter well.

If the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conference had not made a blunder by proposing to themselves a false issue in voting, and had they voted as they ultimately intended to vote, and would now vote, and did indeed seek to vote a second time, but were restrained by a rule of order, the claim would have been ordered to be paid. But by the mistake of these Conferences there were wanting 269 votes of these Conferences there were wanting 269 votes of these constitutional majority of three-fourths.

There these Conferences there were wanting 200 votes of the constitutional majority of three-fourths. There of the Plan.—Granted.

D. Patten asked leave to change his vote on the third resolutional majority. could be applied to this case, i. e., that the majority should rule, the payment is authorized by a majority of 2135 against a minority of 1070. Is there no foundation in equity and morals in this state of the question.

D. Fatten asked cased in the law to small or the majority of 2135 against a minority of 1070. Is adopted.

P. Akers presented a report from the committee on itineracy. The whole report, except the fifth resolution, was adopted.

A. Griffith moved to take up the report of the committee on

Finally, As the case now comes before us it is a matter simply of claim; of debt. And are we at liberty to disregard it? Have we no right to direct an inquiry into this claim, and take measures to settle it? And is there any more equitable and Christian manner of inquiring into this claim, and settling it, than by referring it to amicable arbitration, either in the ordinary way, or by an amicable resort to a cast of instince if the nartice think it host? Sir I

prayer by Bishop Janes.

Monday Morning, May 29.

Monday Morning, May 29.

Bishop Janes in the chair.
Religious services were conducted by J. Frazer.
J. A. Collins reported in behalf of the committee on the Book Concern. On a motion to strike out the provision for assistant editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, a lengthy debate ensued, and the amendment finally prevailed.
J. P. Durbin presented two reports from the committee on Correspondence. Both reports adopted.

C. Pitman, from the committee on Missions, presented vari-ms reports, which were adopted.

Also, from the same, a report referring to Domestic Missions, nittee on Missions, presented vari-

which was laid on the table under the rule.

S. Comfort moved the appointment of a committee of three to draft a pastoral address. Carried.

J. S. Tomlinson presented a letter from Maysville, which was, on motion, referred to the committee on the State of the J. Davis presented a report from the Committee to who

on the table under the rule.

J. Holdich presented a report from the committee appointed to draw up a course of study for local preachers. Also, a paper containing the required alteration in the Discipline.

Adjourned with singing, and the benediction by Bishop

Bishop Waugh in the chair.

Religious services were conducted by W. Jewett.

J. C. Smith, who was absent on Saturday, on account of itckness, had permission to record his vote on the last item of M. Hill e fourth declaration. Vote—aye.

J. T. Peck moved to take up the business pending at the time
adjournment on Saturday. Carried.

J. T. Peck moved to take up the business pending at the time of adjournment on Saturday. Carried.

J. T. Peck withdrew the pending substitute.
D. Curry then presented the following as a substitute:
Whereas, it is now ascertained that the recommendation of the General Conference at its session in 1844, to change the sixth restrictive article so as to allow of a division of the property of the Book Concern, with a distinct ecclesiastical connection which might be formed by the thirteen Annual Conferences in the slaveholding States, has not been concurred in, by a vote of three fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting on said recommendation.

No election.

On the second ballot the following was the result:
Whole number of votes polled, 142; of which G. Peck received 47.

Abel Stevens was elected.
For the Quarterly Review, C. Elliott was nominated by S. C. Cooper.

G. Peck and J. McClintock were also nominated.
Whole number of votes cast, 143; necessary to a choice, 72.

J. McClintock received 47.

G. Elliott 69.

Pock received 47.

C. Elliott 69.

Pock received 47.

C. Elliott 69.

Pock received 47.

Policy of the Book Concern, with a distinct ecclesiastical connection which might be formed by the thirteen Annual Conferences.

Some of the second ballot the following was the result:

Whole number of votes polled, 142; of which G. Peck received 47.

Abel Stevens was elected.

For the Quarterly Review, C. Elliott was nominated by S. McClintock were also nominated.

Whole number of votes polled, 142; of which G. Peck received 48.

G. Peck received 47.

J. Flow 9 D. Curry 9 D. Curry 9 D. Curry 18.

and distinct ecclesiastical connection, under the title or name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," and their General Conference in May, 1846, did nuthorize three commissioners (whose credentials have been received by this General Conference) to

tions of professing Christians; and the whole Christian world will expect ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ to adopt the most peaceful and conciliatory measures for the settlement of any claim that may be urged against them.

And whereas, this Conference desires to advance as far as its constitutional powers will authorize towards.

Instruction of this difficulty, therefore,

I. Resolved, by the delegates of the several Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, That we hereby authorize the Book Agents at New York and at Cincinnati to offer to submit said claims to the decision of the Conference of the

the whole, and others would follow. But, said Dr. D., I wish to maintain only two points, and allude to a shis opinion that the South had no claim, either in law, equity or morals. He took occasion to say, that if we wished to bestow a gratuity, there were much more worthy parties to receive it. Sir, said Dr. D., we do not propose to grant a gratuity, but we are called upon to respond to a claim made upon us in New Stoyens Patten, Allen, Emerson, Winner, Ray-

we do not propose to grant a gratuity, but we are called upon to respond to a claim made upon us in due form. Let us then notice some of the grounds on which the claim rests, and

First. The last General Conference did by an overwhelming vote of 153 to 13, adjudge that the South, in case they organized under a separate ecclesiastical organization, should have their pro rata share of the property. And as the said General Conference could not make direct payment on their own authority of the award adjudged by them to the South, in case the South separated, the General Conference of 1844 sent to the Annual Conferences a request, so to change

Talbot.—101.

NAYS.—Patten, Allen, Emerson, Winner, Raymond, Trafton, Crandall, Porter, Adams, Wever, Currier, Reddy, Patks, Colborn, Eddy, Holmes, Snyder, Jenne, Hill, Webber, Farrington, Nickerson, Marsh, E. Shaw, Ayres, Steadman, Plimpton, Poe, Quigley, Fillmore, Hosmer, Carlton, Dennis, Nevins, Dodge, Goode, J. Shaw, Brakeman, Sprague, Akers, Cartwright, Robbins, Barger.—43.

The fourth resolution and the preamble were adopted by the S. Comfort moved to increase the committee on the pastoral ddress to seven. Carried.
E. Thomson asked permission to change his vote on the burth paragraph of the Simpson substitute. Granted.
Adjourned. Prayer by A. Griffith.

Bishop Morris in the chair.

Bishop Morris in the chair.
Religious services by A. D. Sargeant.
A. Poe presented a report from the committee on Boundaries.
The request of the Philadelphia Conference to appoint preachers to Carlisle, Pa., alternately with the Baltimore Conference,

P. Cartwright offered a resolution granting the Illinois and Missouri Conferences permission to meet together this year.— Carried.
P. P. Sandford offered a similar resolution with reference

in the ordinary way, or by an amicable resort to a court of justice, if the parties think it best? Sir, I am in favor of arbitration, as it is now out of our power to make directly, as the General Conference, a settlement of the claims of the South.

Dr. Bond, being invited by the Conference, then spoke at some length. He was followed by Dr. Akers. The Conference adjourned with singing and prayer by Bishop Janes.

outions to the Quarterly Review, and for the oooks.

The last paper was referred to the committee on the Book

Concern. Similar documents from Cincinnati were presented, referring to agents and editors, and referred to the same com-Papers from Cincinnati were presented, exhibiting the amount paid for contributions to the Ladies' Repository.—

A communication from J. B. Watson was referred to the ommittee on the Book Concern. Adjourned. Prayer by H. Kinsley.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bishop Hamline in the chair.
Devotional exercises were led by W. Herr.
J. T. Peck moved to take up the special order, namely, the election of General Conference officers.

J. B. Finley offered a resolution fixing the order of election

J. B. Finley moved to appoint three tellers. Carried. B. Griffen, J. B. Finley, and J. Porter were chosen tellers.
J. B. Finley moved that members be permitted to nominate candidates in open Conference. Carried.
On the election for editor of the Christian Advocate and

Journal, John Bowen nominated George Peck. A. Withen spoon nominated A. Stevens. L. A. Eddy nominated I. Rounds.

For editor of the Christian
were polled—of which
G. Peck received
A. Stevens "66 D. Curry "

M. Hill "3 J. Holdich "
M. Hill "4 A. Griffith "

E. Thompson "3

on which might be solve the several Analysis in the slaveholding States, has not been so in the slaveholding States, has not been so in the slaveholding States, has not been so in the slaveholding States, has not been solved in the slaveholding States, has not been slaveh

Matthew Simpson.

The following was the result:
Whole number of votes cast, 141; necessary to a choice, 71.
C. Elliott received 50 N. Rounds received 1
M. Simpson "87 P. Cartwright "1
M. Simpson "1 P. Akers "1

C. Elliott received 50 N. Rounds received by this General Coniers concern of the M. E. Church.

And whereas, our common and holy Christianity prescribes and enjoins the most pacific measures for the settlement of all matters in dispute between individuals as well as all associations of conference of the case of the Ladies' Repository to suspend the rule requiring a vote by ballot.

as, this Conference desires to advance as far as mad powers will authorize towards an amicable ad-big difficulty, therefore, and the conference desires to advance as far as mad powers will authorize towards an amicable ad-ting difficulty, therefore, and the conference of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, J. Drum mond nominated William Hunter. J. B. Finley nominated Christian Advocate, J. Drum mond nominated William Hunter.

Whole number of votes on Necessary to a choice,
T. Carlton,
J. Floy,
Scott,
Scott,
13 B. Griffen,
28 G. Webber,
44 E. H. Pilcher,
Brown,

Levi Scott was elected.

For first Book Agent at Circinnati, L. Swormstedt, tmes, J. H. Power, and R. Hopking were mominated.

J. H. Power declined the nomination for first Agent.

Whole number of votes cast, R. Hopkins,
L. Swormstedt was elected.
For second Book Agent at Cincinnati, E. R. Ames, J. H.
Power, J. T. Mitchell, E. H. Pilcher, and R. Hopkins were

blaced in nomination.
E. H. Pilcher and R. Hopkins declined. Necessary to a choice,
J. H. Power,
J. T. Mitchell,
70
R. Hopkins,
E. H. Pilcher,

N. Levings, No election

The fifth ballot resulted as follows:
Number of votes cast,
Necessary to a choice,
2. Pitman,
74 J. A. Collins,

C. Pitman, 74 J. A. Collins, C. Pitman was elected. Adjourned with the benediction by P. P. Sandford.

chairman, John A. Collins, their final report.

The report was taken up, item by item.

The following represents substantially the actoin of the Conference thereon:

The resolution declaring it inexpedient to establish a periodical for the publication of the sermons of living preachers, was laid on the table.

The resolution declaring the travelling expenses of editors should be limited to their moving expenses, and travelling expenses to and from their own Conferences, was adopted.

The one declaring it inexpedient to alter the terms of publication of the Christian Advocate and Journal, was laid on the table.

was adopted.

A resolution permitting advertisements on the cover of the Quarterly Review, the postage not to be increased thereby, was abouted.

J. Holdich presented and read the pastoral letter. It was

A resolution recommending that the Quarterly Review be made more practical, was adopted.

One resolution proposed to make such change in the Discipline as will permit the Agents at New York and Cincinnation to publish works of a certain class simultaneously. The rule requiring this resolution to lay on the table one day, was suspended, and the resolution was passed.

A proposition of the report to permit advertisements in the Advocates, was concurred in, subject to the discretion of the agents and editors, provided the price be reduced.

Remarks upon this last, as well as upon several other items, show the opinion of the Conference to be, that the matter of reducing the price of the Advocates lies with the Agents of the respective Concerns.

A resolution declaring it inexpedient to publish the Christian Advocates in quarte form was adopted.

J. Holdich presented and read the pastoral letter. It was adopted.

M. Simpson called the attention of Conference to the matter of determining whether the agents and editors at Cincinnati and New York pack to the matter of respective Concerns.

A resolution declaring it inexpedient to publish the Christian Advocates in quarte form was adopted.

J. Holdich presented and read the pastoral letter. It was adopted.

M. Simpson called the attention of Conference to the matter of determining whether the agents and editors at Cincinnati and New York and Publish the editors at Cincinnati and New York and Publish the book and publishing committees and agents, to employ such editorial assistance as might be needed at the several offices, and to engage correspondents.

On motion, it was resolved to pay the travelling expenses of Rev. J. T. Mitchell, and Rev. C. B. Tippett, asistant Book Conferences.

Votes of thanks were given to the brethren and friends in Pittsburg for their hospitalities during the session—to the sec-

o preachers at 20 per cent, discount on credit, and 30 per cent. or cash, was adopted.

A resolution leaving the price of Bibles and Testaments to the discretion of the Agents, was adopted.

The discount to wholesale purchasers of books was also left to the discretion of the Agents.

A resolution declaring it to be the sense of the General Concrence that no more additional real estate than is necessary thould be purchased in New York and Cincinnati, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted ordering the publication of the Course of Study in the back part of the Discipline.

P. Cartwright moved that the Journals be now read. They were read.

Bishop Waugh in the chair.
Religious services led by J. Chandler.
A resolution of P. Cartwright, referring to superannuated oreachers, and to the widows and orphans of preachers in the preachers, and to the widows and orpusans of preachers.

South, was laid on the table.

A report from the committee on the Book Concern, referring to Zion's Herald, was adopted.

Resolutions from the same committee referring to certain debts, was adopted.

The preamble of the report was amended and adopted.

Moved to suspend the regular order of business to take up
the appeal of E. J. Sellick of Genesee Conference.

The appeal of E. J. Seinck of Genesee Conference.

The appeal was not admitted.

G. Peck made a report in behalf of the committee on the
State of the Church, which was adopted.

G. Peck, in behalf of the same committee, reported in reference to the memorials received from members of the church in
the South. The report was adopted.

G. Peck presented several other reports from the same committee.

mittee.

J. S. Tomlinson moved that committees be now appointed to estimate the table expenses of agents and editors, which was

carried.

The committee at New York are B. Griffen, G. Peck, F. Reed, D. Smith, T. Benedict.

The committee at Cincinnati are J. Young, E. G. Wood, W. H. Goode, P. Cartwright, L. B. Gurley.

The Book Agents were directed to pay \$50 to the sexton.

A collection was taken up to pay for distributing letters during the session. ing the session.

D. Curry offered a resolution providing for the appointment

D. Curry offered a resolution providing for the appointment of committees to nominate the book committees at New York and Cincinnati. Adopted.

Conference adjourned, with the benediction by G. Fillmore. The following Resolutions in reference to the action of Rev. B. Griffen, in the case of the Centenary M. E. Church in the city of Brooklyn, was adopted by an unanimous rising vote:

Resolved, by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, That Rev. Benjamin Griffen, of the New York Conference, has our hearty commendation for the Christian firmness and fidelity with which he maintained his position as a Methodist minister at Brooklyn the past year, and defended the rights of our ministry against the assumption of the Trustees of the Centenary M. E. Church, in that city.

Br. Griffen returned thanks for the Resolution, but remarked that it would not pay the expenses incurred. at it would not pay the expenses incurred.

It was then further

s then turther lved, That the New York and New York East Conferences be respectfully and earnestly requested to take such measures as they in their wisdom may deem proper to remunerate Br. Griffen, for the expenses which he incurred in recovering possession of said church, and for the losses which he sustained in his ministerial support while deprived of the occurance of his public.

D. Elliott, P. Akers, H. Kinsley, W. H. Goode and L. W. Berry were appointed to nominate the book committee at Cincinnati.

A communication was presented from A. Stevens, offering his resignation of the office of editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

P. P. Sandford moved that the resignation be accepted, which was carried. chich was carried.

On motion, Conference proceeded to an election to fill the

Bishop Morris presented the report of the Missionary So-6 ciety of the M. E. Church. It was ordered to be filed among ciety of the M. E. Church. It was ordered to be filed among the Conference documents.

The tellers reported the result of the ballot for editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,

Necessary to a choice,

G. Peck received 76, and was declared elected.

M. Richardson was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of G. Peck as editor, in the committee to estimate the averages of each a sed ditors.

mate the expenses of agents and editors.

G. W. Walker moved to take up the report on the Orego Conference, which was carried.

The report, excepting the third resolution, was adopted.

Adjourned with the benediction by Bishop Waugh. Thursday Morning, June 1.

Conference met at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Bishop Hamline in the chair.

Devotional exercises led by J. B. Finley.

A motion to call up a resolution, which had been laid upon the table, providing for a change in the ratio of representation Necessary to a choice,
J. H. Power,
J. T. Mitchell,
D. So E. H. Pilcher,
L. Scott presented a report from the committee on Revisals.
As a copy was not obtained, the reporter can only say that so mach of it as proposes to lengthen the probation of travelling presented to sequest from Dr. Bond, asking permission to consult the General Conference journals in preparing a literary work. Granted.
For Missionary Scretarty, C. Pitman, J. A. Collins, N. Levings, J. P. Durbin, George Peck, S. Olin, and J. T. Peck, Number of votes cast, Necessary to a choice, C. Pitman,
J. A. Collins,
J. T. Peck withdrew his name.
The second ballot resulted as follows:
Number of votes cast, Necessary to a choice, C. Pitman,
J. P. Durbin, J. T. Peck, Number of votes cast, Necessary to a choice, C. Pitman,
J. P. Durbin wished his name withdrawn.
The third ballot resulted as follows:
No election.
J. P. Durbin wished his name withdrawn.
The third ballot resulted as follows:
No election.
J. P. Durbin wished his name withdrawn.
The third ballot resulted as follows:
No election.
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The third ballot resulted as follows:
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J. P. Durbin wished his name withdrawn.
The third ballot resulted as follows:
No election.
J. P. Durbin wished his name in favor of C. Pitman, No election.
J. P. Durbin wished his name withdrawn.
The third ballot resulted as follows:
No election.
J. P. Durbin wished his name withdrawn.
The third ballot resulted as follows:
No election.
J. P. Durbin wished his name withdrawn.
The third ballot resulted as follows:
No election.
J. P. Durbin wished his name withdrawn.
The fourth ballot resulted as follows:
No election.
J. P. Collins,
C. Cooke presented a resolution of the clair.
David the editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal be instructed to prepare and publish a connected transprint of the Christian Advocate and Journal text to be considered to prepare and publish a connected transprint

if he desires to do so.

A resolution regulating the manner of taking testimony out of Conference, was adopted. Also, one deciding that documentary testimony need not be spread upon the Journals of the Conference.

ence.
G. Peck presented the final report of the committee on the State of the Church. The report was read, amended and adopted.

W. Herr moved a reconsideration of the resolution extending the time of probation in an Annual Conference to four years It was reconsidered, and the resolution was laid on the table, s

Wednesday Morning, May 31.

Bishop Janes in the chair.

Religious services were conducted by N. Rounds.
The order was suspended to receive two papers presented by Bishop Hedding. The first was laid on the table—the second was referred to the committee on the Book Concern.
Bishop Janes presented a memorial from New York, relating to the trial of members. Laid on the table.

The committee on the Book Concern presented, through their chairman, John A. Collins, their final report.

The report was taken up, item by item.

It was reconsidered, and the resolution was laid on the table, so that the Discipline remains as heretofore on that subject.

C. Elliott presented the report of the committee to nominate a Publishing committee at Cincinnati—adopted.

J. F. offered a resolution adpointing Rev. Dr. Bangs to visit the Canada Conference, and bear to them our friendly salutations and Christian and brotherly regards.

The first resolution of the committee on the colored memorial, declaring it inexpedient at present to organize an Annual Conference for colored people, was adopted. But the Bishops were authorized to employ colored preachers when their services were deemed necessary, on the recommendation of a Quarterly Conference.

Conference.
The first part of the report of the committee on the State

able.

The resolution relating to certain real estate in New York,

Baltimore, Rochester, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence and

was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Agents to establish Sabbath school depositories in the several Annual Conferences, was adopted.

A resolution for the revision of the Catechism, was adopted.

A resolution for the revision of the Catechism, was adopted.

A resolution to continue the Sunday School Advocate as it is, was adopted.

Baltimore, Rochester, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence and Troy were nominated. Representations were uade by the advocates of the various places. On voting, Baltimore had thirteen votes, Rochester twenty-nine, and Boston eighty-three.

Boston is the place of the next session of the General Conference.

B. Griffin moved a vote of thanks to those places which have invited the Conference to hold its next session with them.

reducing the price of the Advocates lies with the Agents of the respective Concerns.

A resolution declaring it inexpedient to publish the Christian Advocates in quarto form was adopted.

The business pending was suspended for the presentation, by Bishop Janes, of a letter from Bishop Soule, asking a copy of so much of the journal as refers to his case.

The request was granted.

The order being resumed, a resolution recommending a reduction of the price of books 15 per cent., and that they be sold to preachers at 20 per cent. discount on credit, and 30 per cent. for cash, was adopted.

Conferences.

Votes of thanks were given to the brethren and friends in-Pittsburg for their hospitalities during the session—to the secretaries for the faithful and acceptable performance of their during the retaining for the publical Institute for the use of desks—to the trustees of the church for the use of the house—and to the churches generally for opening their houses of worship and pulpits to the members of the Conference.

J. M. Trimble moved to associate J. T. Peck, assistant secretary, with the editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal in the publication of Journals, Reports, &c.

Voted to furnish Dr. Bangs with a copy of resolution appoint-

The discount to wholesale purchasers of books was also left to the discretion of the Agents.

A resolution declaring it to be the sense of the General Conference that no more additional real estate than is necessary should be purchased in New York and Cincinnati, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Bishops to appoint agents for the German Publishing Fund, was adopted.

A resolution referring the settlement of a certain debt to the Book Agents at New York, was adopted.

The Agents were authorized to continue the depository at Charleston, at their discretion.

A resolution approving the course of the publishing committee at Pittsburg, was adopted.

On motion, the report of the debt of the Pittsburg Advocate, was adopted.

On motion, the report of the committee on the Book Concern, concerning the book committees, was taken up and adopted.

After RNOON SESSION.

Bishop Waugh in the chair.

Relivious services led by J. Chandler.

And now, said be,
All in favor of adjournment raise your hands—carried unan
imously. The doxology was sung, and devout prayer was of
fered by Dr. C. Elliott, after which the benediction was pro ced by Bishop Waugh, and the Conference at 2 o'clock

Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1848.

ZION'S HERALD.

We extract from the correspondence of the Commercial Ac rertiser, N. Y., the following reference to Zion's Herald:

PITTSBURG, May 23. I expect that you have seen the remarks of the Rev. Abel Stevens, in the Zion's Herald, on the vote of the Conference declining to establish fraternal relations with the Church South. Some small friend of the church caused the editorial of Bro. Stevens to be inserted, as an advertisement, in the secular p

pers of this city, and of course it was seen by members of the Conference generally. Rev. J. F. Finley this morning moved the suspension of the rules, so as to introduce the subject and correct the misrepresentations" of the article in question, which was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens's article was read, and so far as I understan-

which was agreed to.

Mr. Stevene's article was read, and so far as I understand its import, it goes to show that the action of the Conference was a deliberate refusal to fraternize with the South on account of certain "questions and difficulties" existing between the two bodies. In other words, the General Conference would no longer hold fraternal relations with their late brethren, for implied reasons—their pro-slavery sentiments and disputes on the borders. So your correspondent understood it eresolution, and in the same sense many around me understood it. So the committee on appointments understood it even in a stronger and more exclusive sense, until, the fruit beginning to appear in the exclusion of the Southern preachers from our pulpits, the Conference put another construction upon it.

The editor of Zion's Herald is a good Christian and a brother beloved, but this interference with his editorial independence—the Herald is not a church paper—aroused something of the man within him, and he defended himself with great spirit. I do not think that I ever heard him speak with better effect and more true eloquence, either in his own Conference or elsewhere.

Br. Griffen, for the expenses which he incurred in recovering possession of said church, and for the losses which he sustained in his ministerial support while deprived of the occupancy of his pulpit.

EVENING SESSION.

Religions services were conducted by B. M. Hall.
G. W. Walker moved to take up the report of the committee on the State of the Church, which was carried.

During the reading of the report the business was suspended, to give the Bishop presiding an opportunity to present several matters to the Conference.

J. A. Collins, J. P. Durbin, J. Holdich, A. D. Sargeant and G. Fillmore were appointed a committee to nominate the book committee at New York.

C. Elliott, P. Akers, H. Kinsley, W. H. Goode and L. W. Berry were appointed to nominate the book committee at New York.

C. Elliott, P. Akers, H. Kinsley, W. H. Goode and L. W. Berry were appointed to nominate the book committee at New York.

A communication was presented from A. Stevens, offering his resignation of the office of editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

P. P. Sandford moved that the resignation be accepted, which was carried.

The Rev. Mr. King, of Dublin, Ireland, will preach at the

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Pittsburg, May 31. EDITORSHIP OF THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

We are fast approaching the term

Many think we may adjourn to night, but I suppose a day long-er will be necessary for the unfinished business. Yesterday the New England candidate was elected to the editorship of the RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO JUNE 10. 307 See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged Christian Advocate and Journal. The fact is chiefly important as an indication respecting his article on the "Ques them none more strongly than the late editor of the Advocate have insisted that the doctrine of the Herald, on that subject is contrary to the opinion of a great majority of the General Conference, and Mr. Davis even declared that "we are ruined" if the Herald is correct. It is even intimated that Dr Bond is to castigate the Herald for its heresy-a task that amidst all his other castigations he has hitherto thought prope to omit. The proceedings of the Conference at the time the article was introduced, as also those of the large committee on the State of the Church, the day before, should certainly hav convinced these brethren that they themselves, not the Herald, had misapprehended the sense of the Conference; but the seemed determined not to comprehend the fact, and for aught I know, Dr. Bond has already sent on to the Advocate his proposed assault on his brother editor. Under these circumstan ces, the election of the latter to take the place of the Doctor nimself, in the principal organ of the denomination, must, o course, be looked upon as an extraordinary demonstration, and it might be especially unfortunate in regard to the Doctor's castigation, especially if it is already in print. The effect on himself and his associates was altogether "unmistakeable." It is quite uncertain yet, however, whether your humble servant will accept this appointment, and if he does he will avail himself of the opportunity which the office will afford him, of returning the treatment he has received from those brethren in such a man-ner as shall befit the Gospel of Christ, and the courtesy which the world has a right to expect between Christian gentlemen A true gentleman will always feel that it is due to his own self respect, to respect his opponent.

Thursday, June 1. The Conference will probably close to-day. Most of the Western brethren have already embarked, and the remainder, scarcely more than a quorum, look haggard and worn out, and

The new editor of the Advocate and Journal resigned his office last night. His reasons are good ones, and would be, he thinks, universally satisfactory to his friends were they stated. They may be referred to hereafter. What time he may yet remain in the editorial corps, he prefers to stand under the banner of the old Herald; there he may successfully contend for principles, which he is certain he could not yet propound in the Advocate without misconstruction, and perhaps injury to the church. He would rather sacrifice the honor and emolument of his new appointment, than an iota of those principles. We think here that a great victory has been achieved in behalf of New England, a section of the church which has too much been under ban. Having achieved it and procured its moral advantage, we can afford to teach our opponents a lesson of magnanimity by resigning to them the trophy. We were not so anxiou for office as for the acknowledgment of our right to be considered and respected in the distribution of the places of influence belonging to the general church. Hereafter New England will be felt to be not an outlandish province, but an integral part of the church, with numerical force, at least, to be worthy of consideration in the General Conference. She has about one sixt of the representation here, and will have in future the balance

long to depart.

You will excuse the personal character of this letter: the circumstances have certainly been personal enough, and painfully so enough to allow of a little indulgence.

The Conference has adjourned, and the delegates have nearly

all left. The session has been one of the most momentous i

the history of the church, and remarkably harmonious. Its action on the great Southern questions give it a paramount importance. Besides this, it has done a great amount of minute business of much practical value; the reduction of Book prices and of the editorships; the re-arrangement of the Discipline and Hymn Book; the course of Study for Local Preachers, &c., &c., are among the latter. We return to-morrow. Adieu to Pittsburg. We shall have some painful recollections of it, but more pleasant ones, and the latter will be among the most agreeable of our life.

Yours, &c., A. STEVENS.

AT HOME. The editor is again ensconsed in his office; but he arrived too late to devote much attention to the present number. The reports of the General Conference are nearly all published; we the paper. The General Conference must, however, occupy much of our attention for some time : there are many impor tant topics relating to it which we shall take the earliest oppor-

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN BOSTON.

It will be seen in the proceedings of the General Conference that the next session of that great body is to be held in this city. New England has certainly no serious ground to complain of glory in; it accorded to her the chief editorship of the denomination, and finally resolved that the representatives of the whole church shall at the next session come to her metropolis and shake hands with her people. We venture the prediction that the delegates will find as good accommodations here as ever they enjoyed anywhere, and will carry away the conviction that Methodism among us is worthy of the name.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Acadia arrived at Halifax on Thursday, and her news was expressed to this city on Saturday. It is important. An insurrection has taken place at Madrid—the British Ambassador has been ordered out of the country. Austria is in utter tumult-the Emperor has fled. In France affairs remain some what firm-the National Convention is proceeding with its deliberations-a commission is preparing a constitution. Negociations for peace are going on between Prussia and Denmark. The cholera has appeared at Moscow and Constantinople. The Poles have experienced serious defeats-the whole continent seems to be politically breaking up. Let us be thankful for our own liberty and quiet.

BISHOP MORRIS .- In our late sketch of Bishop Morris at important error of the press escaped; it was said of his sermons, "they were better than any other Methodist sermons." Much as we esteem his valuable discourses, we did not intend to place them above those of Fletcher, Clark, Watson, and Wesley. It should have read, "they sell better than any other odist sermons." Our authority for the assertion is one of the Western Book Agents. A few other errata have occurred in our letters, but the compositers have succeeded admirably in the general accuracy of the correspondence and reports.

PROFESSOR CALDWELL, of Dickenson College, died in great peace at Portland, on Tuesday week.

SEE LAST PAGE for Dr. Durbin's Report on Edu The Montreal Railroad has been opened from Concord to San

bornton Bridge. It is thought the cars will run to Meredith Bridge some time next month. HON. JOSHUA H. WARD, one of the Judges of the Municipal Court and the Court of Common Pleas, expired Monday morning, after a short illness, at his residence in Salem. His

disease was stranguary. MODEL OF JERUSALEM.—We are gratified to learn that this exhibition at Amory Hall will remain open until the 10th of July. Our old friend, Mr. Nath'l Southard, is constantly in attendance, and makes every effort to produce a scriptural and moral impression upon the minds of visitors. We learn that Sabbath School teachers can obtain season tickets, which will allow them to see the model at any time, by paying the price of

CONGREGATIONALISM .- The whole number of Congrega tional ministers in the United States, as appears from the Congregational Almanac, is 1587, number of churches 1727, and of micants, 179,176.

ed for President and Vice President, by the Whig National DR. HIGGIRS, of the Bromfield St. M. E. Church, Box miled for Europe on Saturday last. The prayers of a host of

The American Messenger, a monthly religious paper of New York, has attained a circulation of 125,000 copies, and has a

friends accompany him.

Clark J S Chapin D W Cudworth Al Day Ira Dowd John Dorman O S Dale Charles Fish S& L Ford Ebenez Sept 1 '48 Jan 1 '49 Goodrich, 8 G Holbrook Martha Hinds Barzilla July 1 '48 Jewett S T Lake Sarah Littlefield Eliab Lovett D B Lovett Olive Marcy J A Merrick R S Morey L P Magoun Martin Mills Pisher Park C S Paine Ara Parks Oren Rich Sylvanus Richardson Elijah Spargo Wm Stone Abraham June 1 '49 Jan 1 '49 Jan 1 '49 Nov 23 '49 Jan 1 '49 May 10 '49 April 15 '49 June 15 '48 in full Shumway Noah Stiles Stephen Sheldon Samue Starkweather Lydi Strout, W H Stockwell L M Taylor L F Thayer John Temple L G

NOTICES.

Webster D H Warren Elizabeth

NOTICE. To the members of the N. H. Conference with whom subscriptions are left in favor of the N. H. Conference Seminary, (whether obtained by me or Br. J. Stevens,)—Please collect and bring the same to Conference, and you will very much oblige the interests of the Institution, and yours,

WM. D. Cass. Institution, and yours, anbornton Bridge, N. H., June 1st, 1848.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

The Candidates for examination in the Third and Fourth years in the N. H. Conference, are hereby requested to meet on Tuesday, June 20th, at the Methodist Church in Manchester, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

June 2, 1848.

L. D. Barrows.

PREACHERS' MEETING. PREACHERS' MEETING.

The association of the M. E. Ministers of Lynn and its Vicinity, will hold their next meeting at Salem, Monday, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that a Sermon or Essay will be read by L. R. Thayer, and skeletons be presented by all the brethren present. Subject for skeletons selected by the last meeting is the Parable of the Tares—asg., 13: 25.

Brethren from surrounding appointments are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order of the meeting,

EDW. Cooke, Secretary.

TO THE PREACHERS NEAR FORCESTER.

TO THE PREACHERS NEAR FORCESTER.

Dear Brethers:—At the suggestion of several preachers, you are invited to convene at the Park Street Church, on Tuesday, June 20, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the following purposes: Firs, to enjoy a season of fraternal conversation, and friendly discussion of those matters which may aid us in the work of the ministry Secondly, to consider the propriety of forming an association for our mutual improvement, whose meetings shall occur once in six or sight weeks. in the different stations in this vicinity.

We hope this invitation will meet with a hearty response from all the neighboring stations.

Gro. Dunnas Crowell,
Gro. Dunnas Crowell, Worcester, June 10th, 1848.

The Trustees of the Maine Conference of the M. E. Church are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting will be held in the Vestry of the Methodist Chapel, in Chesnut Street, Portland, on Thursday, the 20th day of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

June 7, 1848.

Candidates for examination in the course of study in the Maine Conference for the Fourth year, are hereby requested to meet the Committee at the Methodist Church, Chesnut Street, Fortland, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. 3t. H. Nickerson, per order.

MARRIAGES. In this city, on Thursday evening, 11th inst, by Rev. M. Dwight, Mr. William Wentworth, of Boston, to Miss Sarah G. Rich, of

In this city, on I nursuay evening, this mist, by neve all lowers, Mr. William Wentworth, of Boston, to Miss Sarah G. Rich, of Chesterville, Me.

June 1 lth, at Church Street Church, by Rev. B. K. Peirce, Mr. Stephen C. Atkins, to Miss Ruth C. Whitemore, both of this city.

June 11, by Rev. T. C. Peirce, Mr. William H. Parrington, to Miss Tamson Pray.

In East Boston, June 8th, by Rev. H. E. Hempstead, Mr. William H. Parking of Lawrence, to Miss Jane Jackson, of Boston. In East Boston, June 8th, by Rev. H. E. Hempstead, Mr. William H. Perkins, of Lawrence, to Miss Jane Jackson, of Boston.
In South Boston, by Rev. H. V. Degen, Mr. James Kellen, of this city, to Miss Anna D. Emery, of Cherryfield, Me.
In Chelsea, June 1st, by Rev. Joseph Cummings, Mr. David W. Cook, to Miss Elvira F. Dean, both of Chelsea.
In Quincy, 4th inst., by Rev. A. B. Wheeler, Mr. Francis Brown, to Miss Lydia P. Harrington, both of Quincy.
May 4th, by Rev. E. Cooke, Mr. James H. Stone, of Saugus, to Miss Phebe C. May, both of Lynn. By the same, on the 8th inst., Mr. Elbridge G. Landerkin, to Miss Martha Newhall, both of S. In Princeton, Mass., May 11th, by Rev. A. Cook, Mr. Josiah P. Bailey, of Thompson, Ct. to Miss Abigail Ball, of P.
In Farnumsville, Mass., June 7th, by Rev. K. Atkinson, Mr. Charles E. McCarty, to Miss Angeline Case, both of Grafton.
In East Hampton, Conn., May 31st, by Rev. Charles Morse, Mr. Wm. H. Stoddard, of East Haddam, to Miss Amelia Stoughton, of East Hampton.

Rast Hampton. 4th inst., by Rev. Charles Morse, Mr. Leverit Willy, to Miss Juliette Gates, both of E. H.
In Portland, Me., June 3d, by Rev. S. S. Cummings, Mr. Joshua Poole, of Greenwood, to Miss Lydia Lovejoy, of Portland. In Williamatic, Ct., on Sabbath, May 7, by Rev. A. H. Robinson, Mr. Michael A. Kabels, to Miss Mary Ann Story, both of W.

DEATHS.

In Chelsea, June 9th, Mrs. Elizabeth N. Hyde, relict of Rev. Edward Hyde, aged 60. After an illness of eight weeks, she gently fell asleep in Jesus, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. C. K. True.

In Roxbury, 7th inst., Elizabeth S., wife of Alden Graham. and oldest daughter of John Estabrook, Esq., of Rulland, Mass., 27.

In Orange, Mass., May 30th, Mr. Liberty Bullard, in the 70th year of his age.

In Charlton, Mass., June 2d, John J. Bigelow, 39.

MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.-June 10. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, June 9. Flour—There has been a good demand for Flour, with moderate receipts. Pure Genesce is scarce; common brands sell at 6.37; faucy brands 7 a 7.5) per bl Of other descriptions there is a good supply. Sales of Ohio and Michigan at 5.87; Ohio round noop 5.59; St. Louis 5.62 a 5.75 per bl cash. Southern is but little inquired for. Occasional sales are made for shipment at at 6.25 per bl 4 mos Sales of Corn Meal at 2.51 a 2.55; 330 bls white and coarse on private terms; Rye Flour 3.87 a 4 per bl cash. Grain—There has been some improvement in the Corn market, in consequence of the advices from Europe. Yellow flat has been selling at 56c, and white at 51 a 52c per bu. The market closes from with some inquiry for export, and prices have an upward tendency. Oats are more plenty. Sales of Northern at 50c; Southern 41 a 42; Pelaware 43 a 44 per bu. Rye is lower, the receipts having increased. Sales are making of Northern at 75c per bu cash.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. Mess Beef, per bbl.
cash price 10 00 a 12 00
Navy Mess, bbl. 9 50 a 10 00
No. 1 do. 9 50 a 9 00
Pork, Boston, ex.
clear, bbl. 16 50 a 17 00
Do. Clear 15 00
Do. Clear 16 50 a 17 00
Do. Clear 16 50 a 17 00
Do. Clear 15 00
Do 18 00 a 20 00 BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. 16 a 24 | Cheese, best, ton, 17 a 24 | Do. common, 7 a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz., FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 2 00 a 3 50 | Onions, per bbl. 2 00 a 3 00 | Pickles, bbl. a 1 50 | Reppers, bbl. a 1 25 | Mangoes, bbl. HAY,-[Wholesale Prices.] WOOL Gen. Taylor and Hon. Millard Fillmore, have been nomina

BRIGHTON MARKET, THURSDAY, June 8. 288 Beef Cattle; 6 unsold—20 Pairs Working Cattle—30 Cows PRICES. Beef Cattle, from \$6 a 7.50, includes the sales. Most of

them at about \$7.00.

Working Cattle at \$76, \$84, \$90, \$96, \$100, \$107, \$145.

Cows and Calves at \$30, \$24, \$27, \$30, \$40, \$42 and \$45.

Sheep, prices \$2.00, \$2 25, \$2.50, \$2.75.

400 Lambs, do \$2 59, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25.

Bwiss, about all sold, and at a small advance.

On motion, Conference proceeded to an election to fill the areancy just made.

North Russell St. M. E. Church, next Sabbath afternoon. Our friends, and the public generally, are invited to attend. A collection will be taken in aid of the American Irish Mission. regular increase of about 20,000 a year.

people are upon us. New York and Cincinnati to submit said claim to arbitration.

4. Resolved, That in the occurrence of the above specified contingencies, the Bishops are requested to lay the foregoing resolutions before the several Annual Conferences for their concurrence.

S. Brenton, D. Curry, M. Simpson, E. H. Pilcher, then addressed the Conference.

G. Lane,

10 T. Phillips,

27 L. Scott,

George Lane was elected.

For second Agent at New York, T. Carlton, J. Floy, L. Scott, T. Phillips, G. Webber, B. Griffen, and E. H. Pilcher, were nominated.

Whole number of votes on the first ballot,

Necessary to a choice,

11 George Lane,

10 T. Phillips,

28 George Lane was elected.

For second Agent at New York, T. Carlton, J. Floy, L. Scott, T. Phillips,

S. Brenton, D. Curry, M. Simpson, E. H. Pilcher, then addressed the Conference. nem should clearly ase; and it is due the institutions of tain the high mor d to us as a church. verentin, D. Curry, M. Simpson, E. H. Fricaer, then the Conference.

J. A. Collins—I presume our minds are made up, and we can act without more speeches. I go now for bard voting and nothing else; and accordingly I move the question be now taken the collins of the collins. The ayes and noes were ordered.

The ayes and noes were ordered.

The result was as follows:

On the first resolution, yeas, 74; nays, 70.

Yeas—Davis, Rowen, Wilson, Brison, Morgan, Miller, I call to my assis sition. His speech arguments are con-flect upon them, I ed. What I have ment I have, and in YEAS-Davis, Bowen, Wilson, Brison, Morgan, Miller, Hamilton, Bear, Collins, Griffith, Roszel, Dailey, Hazzard, ley had presented

Necessary to a content, was, by order to submit said claims to be decision of disinterested arbiters; provided, that if said gents, on the advice of eminent legal counsel, shall be satisfied hat when clothed with all the authority which the General Conference can confer, their corporate powers will not warrant them to submit said claims to arbitration, this resolution shall not be binding on them.

2. Resolved, That should the Agents find, upon taking such legal contact, that they have not the power to submit the case of a voluntary arbitration, and should a suit at law be compensed by the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Clurch, South, said Agents are hereby authorized then and in that case to tender to said commissioners an adjustment on their preferred claims by a legal arbitration, under the authority of the court.

3. Resolved, That should the Agents find that they are not authorized to tender to said commissioners an adjustment on their preferred claims by a legal arbitration, under the authority of the court.

3. Resolved, That should the Agents find that they are not authorized to tender a voluntary arbitration, and should no suit these and in the case of the editor.

4. W. Hunter received to E. Thompson received the cunter of the William Hunter was elected.

5. Elliott "66 B. F. Tefft "1 William Hunter was elected.

6. Elliott "66 B. F. Tefft "1 William Hunter was elected.

6. The order requiring vote by ballot in the case of the editor-boundard was suspended. J. M. Trimble nominated William Nast, who was elected by unanimous vote. For editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, G. Fillmore nominated W. Hosmer. B. M. Hall nominated N. Rounds.

7. Rounds declined the nomination. The order was then suspended and W. Hosmer was elected.

8. Resolved, That should the Agents find that they are not allowed to tender a voluntary arbitration, and should no suit the case of the editor.

8. Rounds declined the nomination. The order was the suspended and W. Hosmer was elected.

9. Legal contact, that they h hair case to tender to said communication, under the audicir preferred claims by a legal arbitration, under the audicir preferred claims by a legal arbitration, under the audicir preferred claims by a legal arbitration, and should no suit audicirized to tender a voluntary arbitration, and should no suit be commenced by the comminisationers aforesaid, then and in that case, the General Conference, being exceedingly desirous of effecting an amicable settlement of said claim, recommend to the Annual Conferences so far to suspend the sixth "restrictive article" of the Dsicipline, as to authorize our Book Agents at New York, G. Lane, G. Peck, T. Carlton, J. Floy, and L. Scott, were placed in nomination. G. Peck declined. The following was the result:

Whole number of votes cast, 141

Whole number of votes cast, 92

J. Floy, 27

L. Scott, T. Carlton, J. Floy, a Lane was elected.

J. Floy, 28 G. Webber,
L. Scott, 44 E. H. Pilcher,
T. Phillips, 10 — Brown,
No election.
The following was the result of the second ballot:
Whole number of votes cast,
Necessary to a choice,

A DREAM OF SUMMER.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Bland as the morning breath of June The southwest breezes play; And through its base the winter noon Seems warm as summer day. The snow-plumed angel of the north, Has dropped his icy spear; Again the mossy earth looks forth, Again the streams gush clear.

The muskrat leaves his nook, The blue-bird in the meadow brakes. Is singing with the brook. "Bear up, Oh mother Nature !" cry Bird, breeze, and streamlet free, 44 Our winter voices prophesy Of summer days to thee!"

The fox his hill-side cell forsakes,

So in the winters of the soul, By bitter blasts and drear, O'erswept from memory's frozen pole, Will sunny days appear. Reviving Hope and Faith they show The soul its living powers, And low beneath the winter's snow Lie gems of summer flowers.

The night is mother of the day, The winter of the spring, And ever upon old decay The greenest mosses cling Behind the cloud the starlight lurks, Through showers the sunbeams fall; For God, who loveth all his works, Has left his Hope with all.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION. The judgment of reason, attested by the history of society, declares that no community can continue to make healthy progress, and establish itself as an integrant and important element in the moral world, unless it take to its aid, and incorporate with its life, sound and liberal education. If this be true in reference to society in general, how much more so in reference to religious society. A church in its infancy, owing to its more urgent, immediate wants, and the peculiar condition of the people under its care, may be constrained to postpone active attention to liberal education. So it was in the primitive church. But when it has collected a people which has itself become the parent of a great population born within the bosom of the church. she cannot fulfil her high mission unless she takes measures to prevent this population from being withdrawn from under her fostering care in the period of its youth. And this she must do by supplying it with the whole circle of sound, useful learning, imbued with scriptural and vital piety. A church that seeks to fulfil her mission by retaining and cherishing her own children, and by continually expanding and acting on society, must create a religious literature that shall be imbued, not only with the general elements of Christianity, but with her peculiar views and life. This literature must not be confined to the form of periodical issues, but must become a permanent element in her life and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. action. These remarks apply with peculiar pro-priety and force to the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has strongly marked doctrines and discipline which distinguish her from her sister charches. She finds herself in a new and vigorous world, the vast asylum of the oppressed millions of the old and worn-out world; a new world, in which as yet a mature religious literature has not been produced, suited to its peculiar genius and conditions; a world in which the principal churches are laudably striving to be felt in the department of education and religious literature. And this noble emulation among the churches is heightened by the astonishing fertility of the press striving night and day, by skillful combinations of machinery and the application of steam, to satisfy the craving demand of the country for books. Society in this new world is placed under new conditions; it is free to speak as well as to think; and thus mind is brought into keen conflict with mind; and from these rapid and powerful collisions will be evolved the conclusions which will enter permanently into the life of society. How important, then, when every doctrine and dogma are being submitted to the closest scrutiny, and, when accepted, becomes spiritual food for the nation, that we, who believe that we hold and teach the true evangelical doctrine and practice, should be prepared not only to state and defend the same, but to present them to the youth of our people and land, in conjunction with liberal learning, and to clearly exhibit them to the judgment and apply them to the conscience of those to whom we are sent to preach. In the first case we shall retain and cherish our own people, and in the second bring others under the blessed influences of a pure Gospel.

In order to accomplish all this, our schools must comprehend the whole circle of learning, and be open to all. The wealth and intelligence of our people will require the most accomplished education. But if our schools were organized only for our own people, and afforded little more than instruction in our own peculiar views, they would contribute to make us a bigoted sect, instead of an enlightened and liberal church: and they would afford us but little aid in extending the kingdom of Christ in the earth. We must not forget the social character of our common Christianity, and we must seek to introduce it into the social life of the nation, and make it the ruling element therein.

Nor must we omit to state distinctly, that the progress of society in matters of knowledge, and in skill in execution, imperiously demand a corresponding advance in the Christian ministry. It will be impossible for us worthily to fulfil our mission as a church, unless our ministry shall be in advance of the people in knowledge as well as in spirituality. We must fully measure up to the standard prescribed by our Savior to his evangelists; we must be able to bring forth from our treasures things new and old.

There never was a period in the history of the church when this ability was more necessary. The very foundations of our holy Christianity, as well as its essential principles, are undergoing a severe scrutiny; the light, as well as the ambition and wickedness of the past, are brought to the investigation. The consciousness of what is true and present in the life of the church, must also be earnestly contended for and pressed into the glorious conflict. For by means of those keen collisions, and in the very midst of them, God will establish the kingdom of his Son, chiefly by the pure and powerful preaching of his holy word. How important, then, is it that every minister should be able rightly to divide the word of God, and give to each his portion in due season.

Your committee take great pleasure in saying. that they believe that these general views are prevalent, to a great extent, among our ministry and people, and that they are finding additional favor. The true and proper aspect of education is being clearly apprehended: that is, that it must be carried on in close and living union with religion, so that the elements, the evidences, and the history of Christianity may form a part of the earliest food of the youthful mind-that the interests of education and religion thus combined, enter into the regular work of the church and of the ministry. And so the General Conference has heretofore judged and declared, by authorizing our Bishops to appoint our preachers to our colleges and seminaries of learning, and to continue them in such appointments as long as the interests of the church in

this department of her work require. And God has been pleased to affix his seal to this division of our work by the manifestations of his pres ence in all our principal Institutions; not only once or twice, but in some of them several times, and in some several years in succession. Indeed, a careful inquiry would probably lead to the conclusion, that in proportion to the number of students in our schools, as many instances of conversion to God have occurred, as in the congregations on our circuits and stations. From among these converted youth, as well as from the bosom of our societies, have come forth, and will come forth, young evangelists who, subjected to the thorough and well digested course of study, which our S. perintendents will give them in addition to their former studies; and pursuing this course in conjunction with practical exercise in the work of preaching the Gospel and taking care of souls, will become workmen indeed, who shall have no need to be ashamed. And from these Seminaries shall go forth, also, our daughters to adorn society, to diffuse the essence and the odor of piety in the more private and sacred walks of life; and thus to become the sympathetic and effectual planters of the seeds of eternal life in the youthful hearts of

generations to come. These general views your committee would earnestly commend to our ministry and the people, in their organized and individual capacity: and press them to extend a prompt and liberal support and patronage to the Colleges and Seminaries under their care. We would at the same time deprecate the hasty and inconsiderate multiplication of colleges; and most respectfully suggest, that it would be much better, fully to endow those we have, before we attempt to found others. Yet, your committee is of opinion, that each conference should have at least one capacious and well endowed academy for the youth within its bounds, both male and female. And if the habits of the people object to the education of these together, then there should be

one Seminary for males and one for females. Your committee beg leave to present, for the encouragement of the church, an intimation of what has been accomplished in the department of education. We are aware that the exhibit is imperfect, yet it will be gratifying to see even what we can now state with certainty, by reciting the rank and list of the Institutions under our care.

Wesleyan University-Middletown, Conn. Dickinson College-Carlisle, Pa. Indiana Asbury University-Greencastle, Ia. Alleghany College—Meadville, Pa. Ohio Wesleyan University—Delaware, O. Augusta College, Augusta, Ky. McKendree College—Lebanon, Ill. Iowa City College-Iowa.

SEMINARIES. Amenia Seminary-Amenia, N. Y. Asbury Seminary-Chagrin Falls, Ohio. Bellevue Seminary-Bordentown, N. J. Baldwin Institute-Berea, Ohio. Female Institute-Middletown, Conn. Fort Wayne Female College-Fort Wayne, Ind Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary-Gouverneur

Georgetown Seminary-Illinois Conf. Hempstead Seminary-Hempstead, L. I. Juliet Academy-Albion, Pa. Maine Wesleyan Seminary-Kent's Hill, Me. Newbury Seminary-Newbury, Vt. New Hampshire Conference Seminary-North field, N. H. Northwestern Virginia Academy-Clarksburg,

Va. Ohio Conference High School-Springfield. Oneida Conference Seminary-Cazenovia, N. Y Pennington Male Seminary-Pennington, N. J. Pennington Female Seminary-Pennington, NJ. Preparatory School-Middletown, Conn. Providence Conference Seminary-East Green-

Rock River Seminary-Mount Morris, Ill. Troy Conference Academy-West Poultney, Vt. Wesleyan Academy-Wilbraham, Mass. Wesleyan Female Collegiate Institute-Wilmington, Del.

Wesleyan Seminary-Albion, Mich. Wyoming Seminary-Kingston, Pa. Wesleyan Female College-Cincinnati, O. Wesleyan Female Institute-Staunton, Va. Worthington Female Seminary-Worthington. Ohio.

Wesleyan Seminary-Springfield, Vt. Oakland Female Seminary—Hillsboro', O. Greenfield Male and Female Seminary, Greenfield, Ohio.

Dickinson College Seminary-Williamsport, Pa. Your committee would fain hope that the first resolution reported herewith, will lay the foundation of a complete return at the next General Conference, if it is the pleasure of the Conference to adopt it. In conclusion, we beg leave to submit it together with a second resolution: Resolved, That the proper authorities in each of our Universities, Colleges and Academies be respectfully requested to furnish in writing to

the next General Conference, definite answers

to the following questions: 1. The date of the Institution. 2. The number and names of the departments of instruction.

3. The number of permanent teachers. 4. The number of volumes in the libraries. 5. The extent and value of the apparatus and museum.

6. The present number of students, and the average number annually for the last four years. 7. How many of them were members of evangelical churches, and how many became such during their residence in the institution. 8. The amount and character of the propert

and funds of the institution. 9. The annual income and expenditure. 10. The financial plan for permanently en dowing the institution, or for meeting its current

expenses.

11. Its relation to the Methodist E. Church. Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly ask the attention of each Annual Conference to the propriety and necessity of presenting the claims of the literary institutions under its care, at least once a year, at a stated time fixed by the Conference, to each congregation, and of taking up a public collection in each congregation for the current support of said institutions. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. DURBIN, Chairman.

REPORT ON EPISCOPACY. The committee on Episcopacy, to whom was referred so much of the memorial from adhering members of the Ebenezer charge, St. Louis, as referred to a certain letter said to have been written by Bishop Morris, to a preacher in charge of the Centenary church, St. Louis, have had the same under consideration, together with other matters connected therewith, and have been presented with a letter from said preacher in charge, dated Pittsburg, May 11, 1848, certifying that no such letter was received by him,

wherefore, Resolved, That there is no cause of complaint against the administration of Bishop Morris in

The committee have carefully inquired into the administration and moral conduct of all the Bishops for the four past years, and would recommend to the Conference the adoption of the

following resolution: Resolved. That the administration of the Bishops is hereby approved, and that their char-

GENEALOGY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Herald and

It was a felicity of John Quincy Adams' life, that he sprung from a long line of pious and industrious ancestors. This circumstance he was in the habit of gratefully recognizing.

This fondness for genealogical researches, was

a striking characteristic of his father, particularly towards the close of life. I distinctly remember a conversation with him

on the subject, at his house in Quincy, in which he lamented that he had not earlier cultivated a taste for tracing genealogies, which, he said, was growing upon him as he advanced in life; for, added he, I have lost many precious opportunithe times, it is not the least momentous, that both a natural, and an unnatural fool,"

in his native village.

instances he has mentioned her with the same chief wherever they are. affection and respect, with which John Quincy Adams always spoke of his mother. There can be no doubt, that in both cases, the sons owed much to maternal instruction and influence for generation!

tions in which he had placed him in Europe and ignorance 3,000 years ago. America, from his early youth, to his admission into Harvard University. Never can I forget the emphatical terms in which he closed his account, by adding, "but after all, it must be considered that my son had a mother." Who, that was ever acquainted with this highly gifted woman, or read the productions of her mind, but must be struck with the propriety of this tribute to her memory.

The mother of John Quincy Adams, was Abigail, daughter of Rev. William Smith, of Wey-John Quincy, who lived and died in that part of Quincy called Mount Wollaston.

At one of my last interviews with him, Mr. Adams gave me the following account. He was born on Saturday, July 11th, 1767, so that his mother, in allusion to an old distich of those times, used playfully to say to him, "John, you will have to work for your living."

On the next day, he was baptized in the church by the Rev. Anthony Wibird, and by the solicitation of his grandmother, wife of Rev. William Smith, he was named John Quincy, after her father, the great grandfather of the

On Monday, July 13, this Col. John Quincy, whose name he bore, expired.

A REMARKABLE MEETING.

meeting in Constantinople, shows the harmonizing tendency of He warned sinners, encouraged saints, comfort

of Armenians, Jews, Americans, English, Scotch, seemed done, having kissed his parents, brothers Germans, Catholics and Greeks, and all sitting and sister, and bid each farewell, he passed down together at the table of the Lord; Con- away without a struggle or a groan. Beloved gregationalists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Bap- while living, he is sorrowed for in death, but in tists, Methodists, baptized Jews and Protestant blessed hope. Armenians. The elements were distributed by a Jew, a German, and the two deacons of the Protestant Armenians. Prayers were offered in three languages-Turkish, English and Armeni- Monmouth, Jan. 16th, aged 27. She had forman. Remarks and exhortations were made in four ed a large circle of friends, by whom her memory languages - German, English, Armenian and will be long cherished, and her early death Turkish. And hymns were sung to the same deeply regretted. Her superior talents, imtune, and at the same moment, in three different languages-Armenian, German and English, The first was Old Hundred, the same that will of unusual sweetness, endeared her to those who be sung in the Millennium. There was no con- knew her best. Her crowning excellence was fusion, no discord. No one was out of time or her picty-she had served God for about seven out of tune. The harmony was perfect; while each with the spirit and the understanding, and with the greatest power and might, was singing ness of youth upon her. Her last moments in his own tongue wherein he was born, or with which he is now familiar, 'the high praises of our God.' The effect was overpowering. It willing soul released from its clay tenement, was 'the voice of a great multitude,' redeemed soared to the bosom of that Redeemer she had out of many nations, kindreds and tongues; and loved and honored on earth, and her body was it rose on high like 'the sound of many waters.' Our chapel was crowded with communicants; it will rise on the morning of the resurrection and our hearts were filled with emotions too big clothed in eternal youth. for utterance."

AN HONEST BOY.

That "honesty is the best policy," was illustrated, some years since, under the following LIBBY, a revolutionary soldier, aged 87 years. circumstances, detailed by the Rochester Demo- His integrity, kindness and peaceful disposition crat. A lad was proceeding to an uncle's, to made him a worthy citizen, and highly esteemed petition him for aid for a sick sister and her by all who knew him. He embraced religion children, when he found a wallet containing fifty about 35 years since, and has taken a deep indollars. The aid was refused, and the distress- terest in the prosperity of the church, especially ed family were pinched for want. The boy re- the M. E. Church, of which he was a member. vealed the fortune to his mother, but expressed His last sickness was borne with Christian padoubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed the good resolution—the pocket-book was advertised, and the owner the companion of his youth, and a large family found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning of children to mourn the loss of an affectionate the history of the family, he presented the fifty husband and kind father. dollars to his sick mother, and took the boy into his service, and he is now one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty always brings its reward-to the mind, if not to the pocket.

REV. WILLIAM SMITH.

tertaining notions somewhat singular, of sub-

approved, his text was, " Mary hath chosen that good part, which cannot be taken from her." With the marriage of Abigail to John Adams,

try lawyers. Ah! little did he then anticipate

the future eminence, which awaited this son-inlaw! His text, at this marriage, was, "John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say, he hath a devil."

The third daughter, Elizabeth, was married to the Rev. John Shaw, of Haverhill. This was connection which the father greatly approved, which led him to preach from the following text: There was a man sent from God, whose name was John."

JESUITS EXPELLED FROM ROME.

ties for accumulating genealogical facts by the departure of so many who could have furnished has been compelled to listen to the demands of them. He then said, with an emphasis which I the people for the expulsion of the Jesuits from can never forget, "I hold the person who is not the capital of the Roman Catholic Church. It fond of tracing a line of virtuous ancestry to be was in that city they were most strongly entrenched; they had acquired high offices and The first, in the male line, who came to this great wealth, but now their offices are to be vacountry, was Henry Adams, who settled at cated, their wealth confiscated, while, as exiles, Braintree, near Quincy, one of the original pro- they are to take up their line of march. This is prietors. He had a son Joseph, whose son Jo- no doubt, a great grief to his Holiness, but hav seph was father of Deacon John Adams, father of the first President Adams. So that John reformer, his subjects have taken him at his Quincy Adams was great, great, great grandson word, and are determined to make him one. of the founder of the family in this country. England is fearful that this flight of locusts will The first four were industrious farmers, mem- settle on her soil. We have reason to fear that bers in full communion with the church to which our own favored country will participate in the they belonged. The father of President John dreadful visitation, and be made a harbor for Adams, was for many years deacon of the church men, who from their dangerous principles have been ejected from the old world. No doubt, The mother of the first President Adams was many will say, they can do no harm here. We Susanna Boylston, of Brookline. In repeated are of a different opinion. They will work mis-

THE SKULL OF ST. ANDREW STOLEN!

Some eccentric robber carried off out of St. what they became in subsequent life. Oh what Peter's (where it was kept under three strong importance do such considerations annex to the locks) the skull of St. Andrew, the Apostle, and efforts of a good mother in training the rising the greatest excitement has since prevailed. A reward of \$500 was offered in the Gazette by Every one, who has read Mrs. Adams' letters, the Dean and Chapter of the Basilica, and it (and who has not read them?) cannot fail to was found some days back in a sack of corn have perceived, how admirably she was fitted to down at the lower quay (Ripa grande) ready for train up such a son. In an interview which I sailing in a small schooner. The schooner was had with the elder Adams toward the close of impounded and the imprisoned, but the real vaghis life, in company with others, our inquiries abond has not yet been got at. Several of the principally related to the education of his son, church attendants must have been cognizant of John Quincy Adams. On this, his favorite subthe abstraction; but the sailors and captain ject, he was pleased amply to gratify our curi- knew no more about the skull being in one of osity. He descended into particulars, and gave their corn bales than did Benjamin about the a minute account of the various literary institu- Egyptian silver cup, which he carried off in utter

THE PIETY THE WORLD HATES .- It is not true that the world hates piety. The modest and unobtrusive piety which fills the heart with all human charities, and makes a man gentle to others and severe to himself, is an object of universal love and veneration. But mankind hath the lust of power, when it is veiled under the garb of piety; they hate canting and hypocrisy; they hate advertisers and quacks in piety; they mouth. Her mother was daughter of Col. folly and imprudence from the altar, which should only be a sanctuary for the wretched and the good .- Sidney Smith.

> Our preaching ought to be above the rate of moral philosophers. Our divine orator should fetch, not only his speculations and notions, but his materials for practice, from the evangelical writings; this he must do, or else he is no minister of the New Testament .- Dr. J. Edwards

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GEORGE, son of Oliver and Hannah Hill, of In my last visit to him, but one, my curiosity Charlestown, N. H., died May 11th, of conled me to propose the following questions: how sumption, aged 22 years. Bro. George became was it, Mr. Adams, that your mother, the daugh- interested in religion some five years since, durer of a plain country clergyman, when the means ling a season of revival, but owing to some inof education, especially in our villages, were so discretions he witnessed among those who were exceedingly limited, became so accomplished a professedly interested, he left the meetings, de-He at once replied, that she was prin- termined to live well, "do right," and so find cipally indebted for her early training to judge acceptance with God at last. From this time Richard Cranch, a native of Devonshire, Eng- he sought "to be justified by the deeds of the land, who, on becoming engaged to her elder law," and hence lived destitute of grace, till dissister Mary, kindly superintended the education ease had brought him near the grave. Here he of the three sisters.—Dr. Pierce, of Brookline. saw his error, gave God his heart, and entered into covenant favor with him by receiving baptism and the Lord's Supper. His last days were full of joy and bright prospect to himself, The following notice, by an American Missionary, of a late of interest and instruction to all who saw him. ed his friends, and calmly made arrangements to "Think of a great union meeting consisting leave the world, and "go home." When all S. EASTMAN. North Charlestown, May 22d.

> Sister ARMIDA MARIA TINKHAM died in proved by careful culture, and hallowed by the influence of grace, combined with a disposition years with unwavering and uniform zeal. When just ready to live she died-died with the reshwere peaceful and triumphant; she longed to depart, and rejoiced in view of death. Her consigned to the grave in the full assurance that

BENJAMIN FOSTER. Monmouth, May 26.

Died in Gorham, Me., March 15, Mr. EDWARD tience, and with a good hope through grace, he closed his earthly pilgrimage in peace, leaving

S. S. CUMMINGS. North Gorham, Me., June 2d.

OLIVE BARNES died in Cornish, Me., May 7th, aged 29 years. She experienced pardon several years since, and maintained in the estimation of her friends a consistent Christian char-The Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, en- acter to the close of life. Her acquaintance with her own heart appeared to be jects becoming the pulpit, was in the habit of thorough; and, as she dwelt upon its corruppreaching occasional sermons on the Lord's day tion, and the sins springing therefrom, she after the marriage of his children. sometimes lost sight of the cross. Her sickness When Mary, his eldest daughter was married was long protracted, and in the earlier stages of to Richard Cranch, a match which he highly it, her mind, from the cause above named, was overshadowed with gloom; but during the last few weeks of her life, she was favored with calm sunshine, and repeatedly expressed her unshaken he was not so much pleased, as he imbibed confidence in the Redeemer. Thus she died. some of the prejudices of the times against coun-

Mrs. OLIVER J., wife of Mr. Nath'l Morrill. died in Hermon, Me., April 21st, of the con-sumption, in the 27th year of her age. Sister

Morrill joined the M. E. Church some eight

will be meaning by some of the same until her father

morrill joined the M. E. Church some eight years ago. She died as she lived—in Christ. During her last hours her soul was greatly elated—she shouted the high praises of God, and finally fell asleep in Jesus. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." E. H. WHITNEY. Carmel, Me., May 22.

Mrs. Bethina Lane, wife of Bro. Zebina Lane, departed this life, in Herman, Me., May 15. Sister Lane had been a worthy member of the M. E. Church for many years. A few days before her death, the writer visited her, and found her truly "panting after God." During a season of prayer she obtained the blessing. When we arose from our knees, she was found sweetly whispering "Glory to God." In this state she died, leaving a beloved husband and eight children to mourn her life.

Died in Ashburnham, Mass., 2d inst., of consumption, Deborah, wife of Wm. Barrell, in the 71st year of her age. She was born in Scituate, in this State. In 1814 she was converted to God. She immediately connected herself and the converted to God. She immediately connected herself and the first of the same until her father called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called her home. Few have been called to suffer called h

worthy member of the same until her father called her home. Few have been called to suffer more than was sister B. For twenty-four years she was lame, so that it was with difficulty she could walk. For eight years she was deprived of hearing. Although her afflictions were very grievous, yet we trust they weaned her from earth—and when the summons came, she was

May 4, aged 29. She had been a member of the church for several years, and adorned her profession by an exemplary life. For several months before her death she was a great suffermonths before her death she was a great sufferer; but she bore her sufferings with patience and resignation. She died in peace, and is now at rest. Her husband and relatives mourn the loss of a worthy friend.

DANIEL FILLMORE. New Bedford, 4th St., June 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECT AND HONEST INTELLI-GENCE OFFICE. Mr. Crowley respectfully in-timates to the citizens of Boston and vicinity, and all others whom it may concern, that he has opened an Office at 393 Washington St., to assist unemployed Clerks, Mechanics, Domestics, &c., of both sexes, to procure business.

The numerous abuses said to be practised by some who keep Intelligence Offices in this city, shall not be tolerated in his; he will treat all who may engage his services with respect, candor and interrity.

treat all who may engage his services with respect, candor and integrity.

Those who apply to him for situations are, in most cases, required to produce Testimonials of good character and suitable qualifications for the offices they propose to fill. Persons dismissed from their places through their ignorance of the duties thereof, or for immorality, will not be appointed to others from this Office.

Men's names Registered, including Mr. C.'s services for a month, together with four Insertions of their Wants in a paper, within that period, if required to obtain a situation,

81 00 Boys' do. do. do. two insertions, do. do.

Boys' do. do. do. two insertions, do. do.

Women's do. do. do. two insertions, do. do.

\$50 Families, &c. do. do do. two for female help,

do do do do do for male help.

The support of Ladies and Gentlemen is earnestly solicited.

Boston, June 7, 1848.

THE ORIGINAL STORE. THE BOSTON THE ORGANAL SACKARD COMPANY, No. 198 Washington St., Boston, have now been established six years; they deal only in Tea and Coffee, keep every variety of Black and Green Tea imported and conce, seep every variety of black and Green Lea imported into this country, and deal for Cash only.

The success which has attended their efforts during this time, is without a parallel. They now offer for the inspection of Dealers one of the largest and most varied stocks in the country, at their principal warehouse, 198 WASHINGTON STREET, and solicit country traders before purchasing their supplies, to call at this GREAT TEA WAREHOUSE.

country traders before purchasing their supplies, to call at this GREAT TEA WAREBOUSE.

Whilst at the same time, to accommodate families and Hotel keepers, they offer FIVE POUND LOTS, as follows:—

5 pounds Ningyong Oolong, an extra black Tea, for \$1.50

5 "Strong Young Hyson, 2.00

5 "Young Hyson, 2.00

5 "Sourhong, (sold elsewhere 50 cts per lb.) 1.25

10 "good ground Coffee, 1.00

An experienced and native China-man, superintends the tea department. Money can be sent by mail, by friends coming to the city, or by Express men, and the package will be sent by return. No travelling agent is employed by the Company. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call.

Agents are appointed in every town, upon application, post paid, to the proprietors, to whom is given the GREATEST ADVANTAGE IN FRICE, AND EVERN SECURITY AS TO QUALITY. to the proprietors, to whom is given the Greatest advantage in price, and every security as to Quality.

In consequence of the great reduction in the price of Tess and Coffees, we are enabled to give EXTRA QUALITIES for the old prices; and it is acknowledged by many persons that they cannot get so good tea of any kind, pay what price they may, as the Young Hyson, at 50 cents, and the Ningyong Oolong, at 40 cents, which are sold at 128 WASHINGTON STREET, which are sold at REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Dec. 15.

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19 Sept. 15, 1847.

of their interest to send their orders or give me a call, as I am prepared to sell books low.

CHARLES WAITE,

March 22

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No. 41 Merchants Row, opposite Oak Hall, Boston,
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Good, fashionable Hats from \$1.50 to \$4.00. Constantly on hand
Cloth, Silk and Fancy Caps—a variety of patterns.
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Warch 22

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J. Wonding, Methodist.

J. Wonding, Methodist

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.

Apr. 22

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have arranged their expenses with much pardence and zeronous,
which enabled them to credit each member 50 per cent. as PROFITS

2.00 per annum, in advance. for last year.

MUTUALITY, with a PERFETUAL charter, are leading features of his Company. this Company.

AMPLE FUNDS and a liberal policy guaranty success, as the rapid Engrease of Members will show. A Life policy is a species of PROFERTY, which the party will feel an interest to PRESERVE. Information given, blanks and pamphlets furnished to all who call on as by mail, if written for, post paid. Office, lower floor, Merchants' Exchange, Boston.

REFERENCE, Rev. D. S. King,

"B. K. Perice,

"K. Atkinson,

"Josiah Hiogins,

May 31

REPRENCE,

CHARLES H. Perice, Esq.,

ALER. Ewens, Esq.,

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY

BIBLE, ILLUMINATED AND PICTORIAL, including the earth—and when the summons came, she was ripe for glory.

P. Wood.

Mrs. Sarah C. Johnson died in this city,

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Enter not into Judgmo Jesus. Bring forth the prise Are done, just Judge Jesus. What has the prison Of his commitment ?

JESUS-JUS

Of his gracious God Of that great Majest And heaps transgress Jesus. How know'st thou th Justice. His sins are crying ; They cry to heaven;

Jesus. What says't thou, sir And show thy guilty Sinner. Alt, me ! I dare not To tread upon the es Mine eyes to heaven Than mine own cons I am no more than Than my indictment Search too severe, w My merit pleads thy Justice, Lord, shall I strike

Sinner, speak on; w Sinner. Vile as I am, and of I am thy handy-work Stamped with thy gle Most like to thee, the Convicted caitiff, and Here trembling at the Lord, shall I strike

Speak, sinner, hast t Sinner. Nothing but mercy, a Is miserable, poor as

From sin to Jesus, f Justice. Cease thy vain hope Insulted mercy must Shall I now strike To view the trembli

My father's image in Justice. I cannot hold. Then Into my side ; there Cheer up, dear soul My soul shall smart,

Sinner. Oh boundless grace ! The offended dies to CIRC

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